

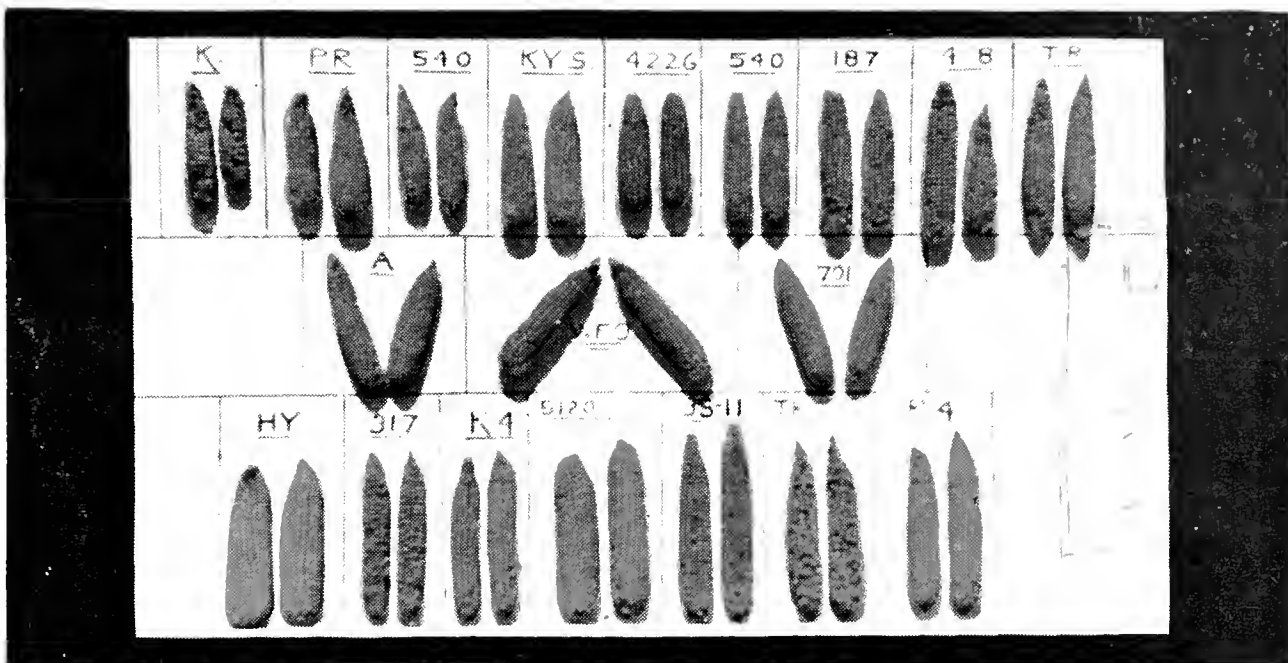
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KELLY'S ANNUAL MONEY SAVING CATALOG 1939

SWEET CLOVER
96 to 99.50
\$3.75 to \$4.75
See Page 17

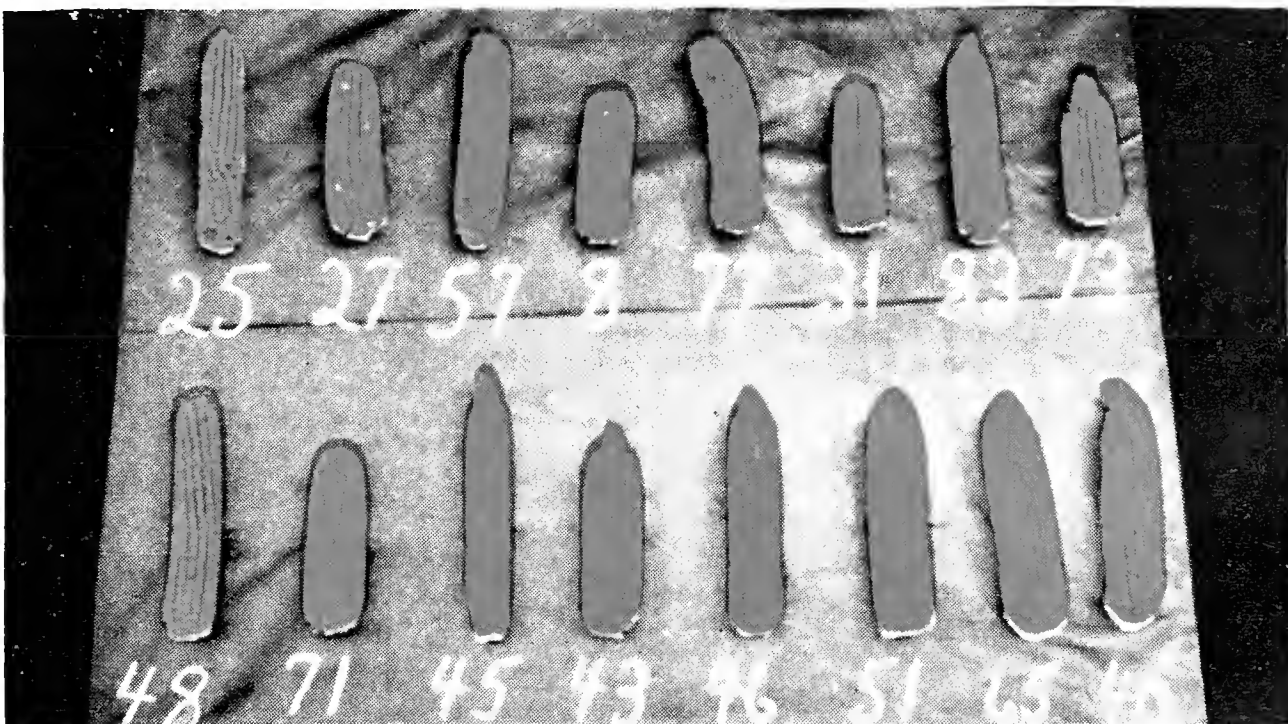
SOY BEANS
7 Varieties
95c to \$1.10 bu.
See Pages 10-11



Standard Inbreds Used in 85% of All Seed Corn Produced in Illinois
Some of these are used in almost every combination making Hybrid
We consider the four most important of these, W.F.9, 38-11, 317 and HY.

TIMOTHY
97 to 99.50
\$1.35 to \$2.00
See Page 15

ALSIKE CLOVER
96 to 99.50 Pure
\$7.50 to \$10.50
See Page 14



Inbreds Developed by Kelly Seed Company for Use Only
in Making the "K" Hybrids.

ALFALFA
8 Varieties
96 to 99.90
\$13 to \$18 bu.
See Page 16

RED CLOVER
96 to 99.75
\$8.75 to \$11.50
bu.
See Page 14

SPECIAL OFFER

PAGE 9.

Five different hybrids, enough to
plant 10 acres for \$5.00 prepaid.

Certified Hybrid corn. Large or
medium flat grain. \$5.00 and
\$6.00 bu. Small flats or medium
rounds, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Large
or small rounds, \$3.00.

KELLY SEED & HARDWARE CO.
PEORIA ILLINOIS. SAN JOSE

HYBRID SEED CORN

In some of our catalogs of the past we were not in favor of Hybrid corn. Seven or eight years ago we spent a lot of time and money experimenting with Hybrid corn, which was then pretty much of a failure, and it was not until 1932 that the best Hybrids were better than the best open-pollinated strains.

HYBRID CORN NOT NEW

The foundation work for making Hybrid corn was laid about 1900 by Beal and others who realized the value of selection from the male as well as the female side and worked with the possibilities of varietal crosses. The rediscovery of Mendel's "Law of Inheritance" in 1900 stimulated inbreeding and crossing to study the inheritance of certain favorable characteristics. Shull in 1908 and East in 1909 published information on Hybrid vigor in corn. Shull outlined a method for the commercial utilization of Hybrid corn which differs but little from that used today.

The essential features were: First, isolation of desirable inbred lines which breed true for the character they possess. Second, the termination of these lines most productive in crosses. Third, the utilization of superior crosses in the commercial production of Hybrid corn.

Not until 1921 was the first seed of a double-cross Hybrid produced commercially. **We are not originators of Hybrid corn nor is any other firm in the Corn Belt States.** This honor, which several firms seem to want to claim, does not belong to a Corn Belt producer but to the little State of Connecticut, where East, Hayes and others had carried on their breeding program and developed Hybrids that compared favorably with the best open-pollinated varieties.

George Carter of Connecticut had the distinction of growing the first field for commercial production of double-crossed corn. This was a

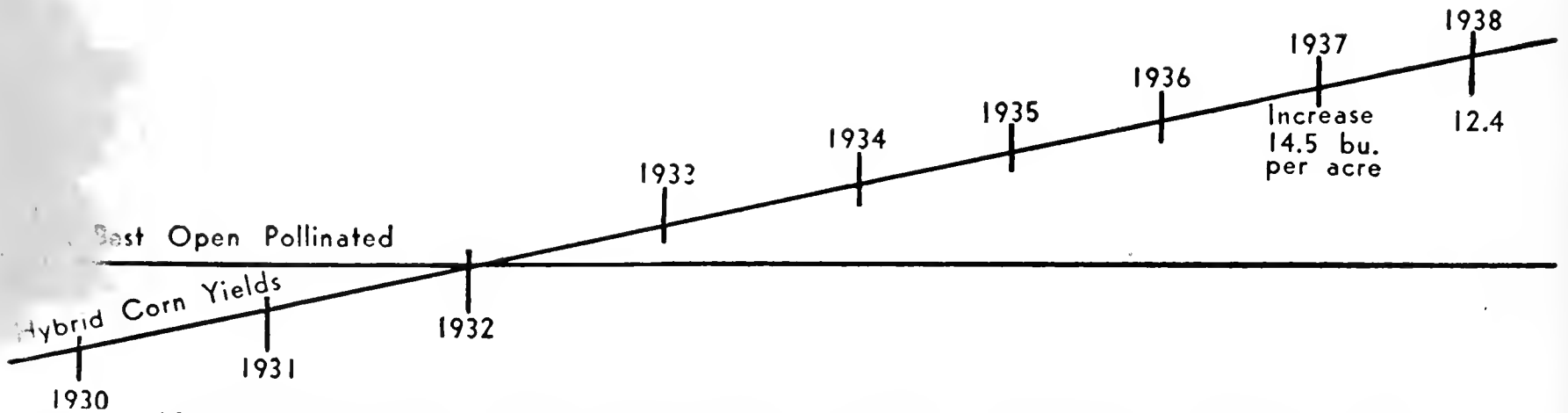
cross of both white and yellow inbreds, lines which produced a mixture of white and yellow grains.

By the way, we paid \$1.00 per grain two years ago for an inbred which came from Connecticut and we found it was money well spent. \$10 a bushel for corn looks high for seed; but, when one pays \$1 a grain, it really comes high.

Many of these experimental Hybrids were not sufficiently productive to produce profitably, but the inbreeding programs were greatly expanded during the '20s and early '30s until a sufficient number of seed lines were available for commercial production to advance rapidly.

Now the best commercial Hybrids excel by far the best open-pollinated, not only in yield, but in many other ways. Thus, for twenty-five years Hybrid corn was gradually building up a substantial background that was to prove so important in its further development.

New inbreds and new crosses will make today's best Hybrids out-of-date in the next three years. In one of our catalogs written several years ago, we stated why we were not then advising the use of Hybrid corn but that there were great possibilities in it; and we again say today there are still greater possibilities yet in the production of new varieties of Hybrid corn. Today we recommend the use of the best Hybrids as they have now reached the point where the farmer who does not plant Hybrid corn uses poor judgment.



Above shows how the best hybrids have outyielded the best open pollinated corn.

"Hand pollinating inbreds to make single and double crosses for the production of Hybrid corn. This shows work on an early inbred, later inbreds shown on each side. We used around 30,000 bags for this work this year which requires considerable careful hand work, but insures you perfect Hybrid when you buy from Kelly Seed Company."



TEN REASONS—Why Hybrid Corn Is Better

1. Higher yields.
2. Stiffer stalks, stands better.
3. Better root system.
4. More resistance to bugs and worms.
5. More resistance to rots of root, stalk and ear.
6. Better quality.
7. Early maturing.
8. Resistance to injury from early low temperatures.
9. Capacity to use soil minerals, nitrogen and moisture more effectively.
10. Will stand more heat and drought.

The increase in acreage of Hybrid corn throughout the middle west has developed rapidly the last four years. In 1934 there were only 5,000 acres of Hybrid corn planted. In 1935 the acreage had reached approximately 35,000 acres. In 1936 it increased to 250,000 acres, and in 1937 Illinois farmers planted over 1,000,000 acres with Hybrid seed. In 1938, it is estimated, that more than 5,000,000 acres—slightly more than half the corn land of Illinois—was planted in various corn Hybrids.

So many claims are made by the different growers of Hybrid corn that it is no wonder the purchaser is confused and undecided from whom and what Hybrid he should buy.

There are several good Hybrids. No one firm seems to have the patent right to produce "all the best Hybrids." There also are more poor Hybrids than good ones. Many of them are already now out-of-date.

There are many new growers of Hybrid corn for seed, most of them having had little or no experience in breeding, drying and processing seed corn. However, thinking there is a lot of money in the seed corn business, they must go into it.

We have been in the seed business all our lives and have averaged around 1000 acres of corn for the past 20 years. We have seed houses built for the drying and storing of corn and they are equipped with the most modern grading machinery for the processing of high-grade seed corn.



One of our crews of detassellers finishing for the season. Usually we have one superintendent to 15 to 18 men, but sometimes one man can handle 25 men.

Every ear parent row is tagged with a wooden tag. Each man has a number. When he pulls a row he puts his number on the tag which makes it easy for the superintendent to check up on all the men. Next time the field is gone over, he must pull the same row, and so on thru the season. Each field must be gone over 7 to 12 times. We like to have on an average of 1 man for each 2½ acres.

Quality High. Prices Reasonable

We grow our own inbreds, make our single and double crosses and produce the corn on our own farms. We pay no royalty of \$1 per bushel or more, no advertising charge of \$1 per bushel or more. Neither do we pay 50% extra to have someone produce our Hybrid corn. We save on these and pass on to you a good share of this saving in the prices we are quoting.

Most all the corn we are offering is certified by the Illinois Crop Improvement Association, the only certifying agency in Illinois, and the corn not certified was grown under the same strict regulations. Much of the corn we are offering is the same corn as sold under different numbers at a cost to you of from \$1 to \$2 per bushel more.

Do you appreciate the fact that we are selling you the best corn we can produce under these savings at this low price? If so, give our dealer in your section your order. If he does not handle Kelly's Hybrid corn, write us.

Quality is our first consideration in seeds. We sell only high grade seeds.

116-118 S. Washington St., PEORIA
PHONE 4-0368

ORDER FROM
NEAREST POINT

SAN JOSE, ILL.,
Phone 87-114

KELLY SEED & HARDWARE COMPANY

WHOLESALE FIELD
AND GARDEN SEEDS



Established
1905

Terms, Net Cash — Subject to Market Changes—All Prices F.O.B., Peoria or San Jose
We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds we send out and will not in any way be responsible for the crop. We send out only high grade tested seed, but will not be responsible for the crops as this depends on too many things such as weather, condition of soil, cultivation, and other things of which we have no control. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once.—KELLY SEED AND HARDWARE COMPANY

SEED CORN

PRICED ON
INSIDE PAGES

ALL SEEDS SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGE
SPECIAL PRICES QUOTED ON LARGE LOTS

CLOVERS RED CLOVER

	Per Bu.
Kelly's Best, 99:40% Purity	\$11.50
Full Value, 98%	11.00
Good Value, 96%	8.50

MAMMOTH CLOVER
Same price as Medium.

ALSIKE CLOVER	
Kelly's Best	\$10.50
Full Value	9.50

SWEET CLOVERS BIG WHITE	
Dakota or Minnesota grown	
Kelly's Best, 99:50% or better pure	\$ 4.60
Full Value, 99% or better pure	4.25
Good Value, 96% or better pure	3.50

YELLOW BLOSSOM	
Dakota or Nebraska grown	
Kelly's Best, 99:50% Purity	\$ 4.75
Full Value 98% Purity	4.50
Good Value	3.75

GRUNDY COUNTY	
Kelly's Best	\$ 4.75
Full Value	4.25

HUBAM SWEET CLOVER	
Kelly's Best Grade	\$ 7.00
Full Value	6.00

CLOVER MIXTURE	
15 lbs. Red Clover	
10 lbs. Alsike	
15 lbs. Sweet Clover	
10 lbs. Alfalfa	
10 lbs. Korean Lespedeza	
60 lbs. to bushel	\$ 8.75

TIMOTHY	
Illinois or Iowa Grown	
Kelly's Best, 99:50% pure	\$ 1.90
Full Value, 98% pure	1.70
Good Value, 96% pure	1.50

LESPEDeza	
Korean, Illinois grown, Dodder free, cwt.	\$ 5.00
Giant Korean	25c lbs.

SERISEA PERENNIAL	
For northern sections	\$.40 lb.

PASTURE MIXTURE	
Description on opposite side of sheet.	
50 lbs. to bushel	\$ 4.75 bu.

GRASSES	
Sudan Grass, K. B. grade, cwt.	\$ 5.00
Rye Grass, Imported Perennial, cwt.	10.00
Rye Grass, American Grown, cwt.	8.50
Brome Grass, Canadian No. 1, cwt.	18.00
Reeds' Canary, cwt.	32.50
Orchard Grass, cwt.	17.00
Kelly's Best Kentucky Blue Grass, cwt.	13.50
Kentucky Blue Grass, Standard grade, cwt.	12.00
Kelly's Best Fancy Red Top, cwt.	13.50
Full Value Red Top, cwt.	12.00

COW PEAS	
Fancy Mixed Peas, bu.	\$ 1.50

SUDAN GRASS
One of the best emergency grasses for making pasture. Sudan is a hot weather plant and should not be seeded before May 1 or before the soil is thoroughly warmed up. Sow 15 to 18 pounds per acre and you will be surprised at the great amount of pasture this will make. Do not pasture too early but let it get a good start before you turn your stock on it. From that time until freezing it will make more pasture than anything you can sow.

Sudan can be sown to good advantage in cow peas or soy beans, a small amount four to five pounds per acre. Sudan will keep these from falling down with the leaves molding and often drop off, losing the best part of the hay. Sudan also furnishes sugar which greatly adds to the value of the feed. Sugar makes fat. cow peas and soy beans produce bone and muscle.

PRICE: Small lots	\$.07 lb.
25 to 100 pounds .....	.06 lb.
100 pounds or more .....	.05 lb.
For large quantities write for price.	

ALFALFA

All verified origin. Bags free

OKLAHOMA

	Per Bu.
Kelly's Best, 99:50 pure	\$13.50
Full Value, 98% pure	12.00

HARDY NORTHWESTERN	
Kelly's Best, 99:50% pure	\$16.50
Full Value	15.50

CANADIAN GRIMM	
Kelly's Best	\$16.50

NORTHWESTERN GRIMM	
Kelly's Best	\$17.50
Full Value	16.50

DAKOTA NO. 12	
Kelly's Best	\$18.00
Full Value	17.00

COSSACK	
Kelly's Best	\$18.00
Full Value	17.00

SOY BEANS	
Recleaned. Bagged 2½ bu. to a bag	
Illini, bu.	\$.98
Dunfield, bu. ....	.98
Manchu, bu.	1.03
Ebony, bu.	1.10
Wilson, bu.	1.10
Virginia	1.10

SEED OATS	
Columbia, Certified, bu.	\$.50
Wisconsin, State Pride, Certified, bu. ....	.50
Fort, Certified, bu. ....	.50
Columbia from certified seed, bu. ....	.45
Gopher, bu. ....	.45
Iowar, bu. ....	.45
Kanota, bu. ....	.45

MISCELLANEOUS	
Kaffir Corn Seed, cwt.	\$ 3.50
Silver Drip Cane, very fine for molasses, cwt.	8.00
Red Seeded Ribbon, for syrup, cwt.	6.00
Amber Cane, cwt.	3.00
Atlas Sorgo, cwt.	5.00
German Millet, cwt.	3.00
Winter Vetch, cwt.	9.00
Rosen Rye, bu. ....	.80
Buckwheat, Japanese, bu.	1.25
Buckwheat, Silver Hull, bu.	1.35

LOWER PRICED RED CLOVER, ALFALFA, SWEET CLOVER AND TIMOTHY

In grading seeds over our several grades, we get a good many grades of seed, but offer to our wholesale trade only three grades. Sometimes we have small lots of good seed, not enough to offer out wholesale, so we blend these small lots together and offer them at greatly reduced prices.

This grade does not contain a lot of weeds, in fact it is all recleaned in good shape, but it is not first class seed and may contain smaller green seeds, some brown seeds, some thinner seeds and some showing greenish seed, especially in alfalfa and sweet clover, but well worth the money and a bargain at the price. We are not offering you seed in this offering which will infest your farm with weeds, but neither are we offering you the biggest, plumpest and brightest seed we have at these prices.

Oklahoma Alfalfa, 96% pure	\$ 7.50 bu.
Hardy Northwestern Alfalfa, 96%	8.50 bu.
Hardy Northwestern Grimm Alfalfa, 96%	9.50 bu.
Dakota No. 12 and Cossack mixed, 96%	10.00 bu.
Medium Red Clover, 94% pure	6.00 bu.
Mammoth Red Clover, 95% pure	6.00 bu.
Sweet Clover, White and Yellow mixed, 95% ..	3.00 bu.
Alsiike Clover, 93% pure	5.00 bu.
Timothy, 96% pure	1.35 bu.
Lespedeza, 94% pure	2.00 cwt

Stocks of some of these are limited. Glad to mail samples on request.

RYE GRASS

Rye grass makes the earliest pasture of anything you can sow. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre about April 15th. Can also be used with other mixtures. Some sow oats which they pasture off and then feed on the rye grass. Would be best to have a later grass as rye grass mature by fall, about Sept. 1st. We can furnish you native Oregon grown or Perennial imported rye grass from Denmark.

Imported Perennial	10c lb.
Oregon grown	8c lb.

BARLEY

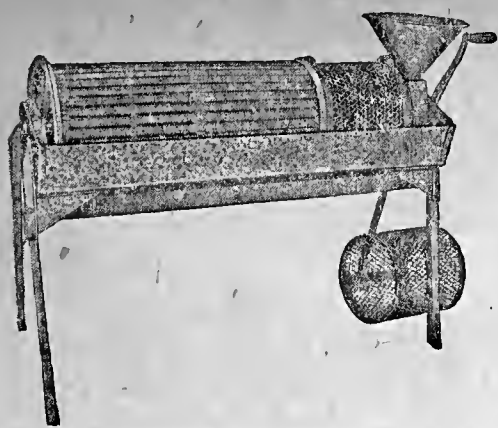
Where you think there will be no damage by chinch bugs, a good malting type of barley will pay as well as any other crop you can grow. Much better than oats, not nearly so hard on your soil as corn or soy beans. We offer some very fine quality, smooth awned, Wisconsin Pedigree No. 38 barley, from certified seed, produced in northern Illinois. This is, we think, the best barley so far produced, being produced by the Wisconsin Agricultural College a few years ago.

PRICE: Small lots \$.80 bu.
25 bushel or more75 bu.
Bags holding 2½ bushel charged at 10c each.



An 80 acre field of 960, practically all detasselled by July 20th. At that time many were just starting this work. We like early corn.

MORECORN Seed Corn Grader



These graders are made in several different sizes but the one we show, the No. 2 is the best for the small producer. Grades six bushel per hour. Takes out the small round grains, narrow grains and pointed grains, also thick irregular shape. Not only eliminates the butt

and tip kernels but takes out all the uneven and odd shape kernels found throughout the ear. The slotted sieves forming the rotary circle of the Morecorn Grader are corrugated similar to the face of a wash board. Turns every kernel on its edge. This insures accurate grading as to width. Every kernel must pass inspection. Price, \$12.00 F.O.B. Peoria. For larger size write for prices.

WOVEN WIRE, BARB WIRE, NAILS, BALE TIES, ETC.

Made by one of the best manufacturers in the United States, no cheap light weight products. Known from our more than thirty years in selling such merchandise to be the best on the market.

Prices quoted subject to market change.

80 rod roll, 2 point, 12 guage, cattle barb wire	\$2.60
80 rod roll, 2 point, 14 guage, hog barb wire	2.75
80 rod roll, 2 point, Standard full gauge cattle wire ..	3.25
80 rod roll, 2 point, Standard full guage hog wire ..	3.50
80 rod roll, 2 point, Standard full guage Belgium cattle wire	3.10
80 rod roll, 2 point, Standard full guage Belgium hog wire	3.25
6½ foot double T rail posts	38c each
7 foot double T rail posts	40c each
20 to 60 penny common wire nails	\$3.75 keg
16 penny common wire nails	3.80 keg
10 penny common wire nails	3.90 keg
9 penny common wire nails	3.95 keg
8 penny common wire nails	3.95 keg
8 penny fence	3.95 keg
6 penny common wire nails	4.00 keg
1 inch polished fence staples	4.00 keg
1 inch galvanized fence staples	4.50 keg
No. 9 galvanealed smooth wire, per hundred pounds	\$4.25
No. 10 galvanealed smooth wire, per hundred pounds	4.35
No. 12 galvanealed smooth wire, per hundred pounds	4.40
No. 14 galvanealed smooth wire, per hundred pounds	4.50
Bale ties, green tipped 9 by 15	\$1.65
Bale ties, green tipped, 9 by 14½	1.75
Bale ties, green tipped, 9 by 14	1.80

Woven Wire Fence, Stiff Stay

How to read fence specifications below. No. 7 stands for the number of wires high, 26 means 26 inches high, 6 means upright wires are spaced 6 inches apart, 12½ means the guage of the wire used.

726-6-12½	33c a rod
832-6-12½	39c a rod
939-6-12½	42c a rod
726-6-11	45c a rod
832-6-11	50c a rod
939-6-11	57c a rod
1047-6-11	65c a rod
726-12-11	35c a rod
832-12-11	40c a rod
939-12-11	45c a rod
1948-6-12½, poultry fence	70c a rod
832-6-9	70c a rod
939-6-9	80c a rod
1047-6-9	90c a rod
832-12-9	55c a rod
939-12-9	60c a rod
2260-6-12½, poultry fence	80c a rod
2048-6-14½, poultry fence	55c a rod
2360-6-14½, poultry fence	60c a rod
2048-6-15½, poultry fence	50c a rod
2360-6-15½, poultry fence	55c a rod

ATLAS SORGO

A new forage crop, a cross between Black Hull Kaffir and Sourless Cane. Atlas Sorgo produces a tremendous yield both in forage and tonnage or grain. It makes one of the best things you can use for silage. Grows from 7 feet to 10 feet tall. Matures in 120 to 130 days. Has a sturdy, leafy stalk, abundantly juicy and sweet. Superior to Cane. Resistant to lodging and much more palatable grain. Grain equal to Kaffir for feed.

Atlas Sorgo, is a variety of sorghum, should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warmed, and not be covered too deep. Sow 7 to 10 pounds per acre.

Price, in small lots \$.08 lb.
50 to 100 lbs.06½ lb.
100 lbs. or more 5.00 cwt.

PASTURE MIXTURE

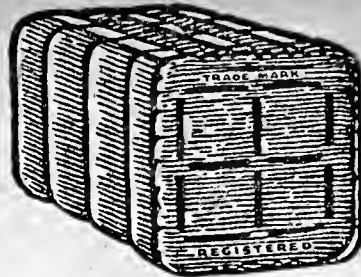
We find we overlooked putting this in our catalogue, a very important item. There is always a good demand for a good permanent pasture mixture. If you want a good quick one year pasture write us stating kind of soil you have and what stock you want to pasture. Our regular pasture mixture consists of the following, 50 pounds to the bushel.

6 lbs. Red Clover 5 lbs. Alsike Clover
15 lbs. Timothy 8 lbs. Sweet Clover
6 lbs. Lespedeza 10 lbs. Rye Grass

Price \$4.75 per bushel

PREMIER SWEDISH PEAT MOSS

Years ago we imported large shipments of German peat moss, but for the past several seasons, we have imported Swedish moss which we find to be much better. Swedish peat moss absorbs 13½ times its weight, German 10½. Less

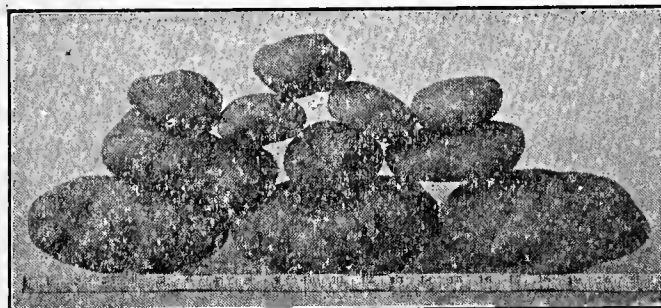


woody material, and ash content, Swedish, 1.03, German, 1.68, 22 to 23 bu. Price per bale, \$3.00; ½ bale, \$1.85.

Horticultural peat moss, one of the best humus fertilizers for lawn, shrubs, and flowers, bale, \$3.00. Small bale, about 2-3 of a bale, \$1.85.

SEED POTATOES

We are headquarters for good Northern Grown Seed Potatoes. Most of our potatoes coming from Northern North Dakota, about 40 miles from the Canadian line. All black dirt potatoes. Do you know seed potatoes from black dirt soil will often produce twice as many potatoes as seed from sand land. Possibly, in the past, you have planted good looking potatoes which failed to produce. Black dirt potatoes usually cost more, but are worth more.



EARLY OHIO. Red River Ohio potatoes are the best all around variety you can grow. No doubt there are more Red River Ohio potatoes grown than all others added together. This cut shows a typical sample with blunt ends, oblong in shape, with medium eyes, rather dark smooth skin. Price, \$2.00 per bag of 100 lbs. Certified, \$2.25.

IRISH COBBLERS. Grown in the Red River Valley. First grown in the east by New Jersey and New York truckers for fancy hotel trade that required white potatoes. It is almost a pure white potato, round with rough sides, eyes deeper than the Ohio. The Cobbler is one of the highest yielding potatoes and for a medium late potato it cannot be excelled, always cooking up dry and mealy. Price per 100 lb. bag, \$1.85. Certified, \$2.00.

EARLY TRIUMPS. The earliest kind of a potato, sometimes called Six Weeks potato, reddish in color, almost round with a smooth skin. Not a main crop potato, but a few should always be planted for early use. Price per 100 lb. bag, \$2.00.

RURAL NEW YORKER. A good main crop potato, oblong in shape with two rather flat sides, smooth white skin, eyes very inconspicuous, a very high yielding variety. A potato which is adapted to most all soils. It is easily grown, a good keeper and all in all is one of the best you can grow. Price per 100 lb. bag, \$2.50.

Semesan Bel for Potatoes

Semesan Bel by controlling diseases which sap the vitality of seed potatoes, gives the seeds a chance to germinate quickly, producing sprouts of healthy vigor from which grow increased yields of clean healthy plants and tubers.

Apply to whole or cut seed potatoes either as dry powder or dip.

Four ounces treats 15 bushels of potatoes. Price 45c; 1 lb. treats 60 bushels, cost \$1.50.

**Yields Increased 10%
32% Less Disease in Potatoes
Prevents Scab and Decay**

"The increase in yield from Improved Semesan Bel was about 20%. I also treated some of my seed with hot formaldehyde and I am convinced that Improved Semesan Bel is much better," writes one of our growers.

Benefit of 30 Years' Experience in Growing Corn



200 head of very fine white faces which will go East to New York butchers about April 1 to 15th and should weigh 1400 lbs.

While we have been growing corn for more than 40 years, we have been specializing for 30 years in the production of high-grade seed corn. We are glad to give you the benefit of this experience. If you will let us know the type of soil you have, the fertility level, what you want to do with the corn—whether to market or feed—how early you can plant and whether you pick with a mechanical picker or by hand, we shall let you know the best adapted Hybrids for your planting.

We are not only in several businesses and doing a lot of farming but also feed considerable corn—feeding this winter about 1,000 bushels of corn a week to over 200 head of heavy cattle and about 400 head of hogs. With this livestock experience we know something about what Hybrid is best adapted for feed and the value of Hybrid corn as feed compared with open-pollinated corn.

How Inbreds Are Produced

The picture at the right shows how stalks are bagged in making inbreds. This may be old stuff to you, but we find many who do not understand how inbreeding is done.

First, we place a glassine bag (which is transparent) over the shoot before any silks appear. When the silk comes out sufficiently for pollinization, a bag is placed over the tassel clipping this tightly around the stalk so no pollen is lost. Sixty percent of the pollen shed from a tassel is usually shed between the hours of 6 and 11 in the morning, so we put these tassel bags on soon after noon. The next afternoon the shoot bag is removed, the pollen shaken from the tassel into the bag. Then the bag containing the pollen is turned upside down over the shoot. By so doing, the pollen falls on the silk (which is a hollow tube) leading to the egg cell on the cob. The pollen follows down the silk, which usually takes about 24 hours. There may be 20 grains of pollen coming down this tube; but, as soon as the first grain of pollen reaches the egg cell on the ear, fertilization takes place in about 5 minutes and all the other pollen grains stop where they are in this tube.

When the egg cells form on the ear, which is the mother, they start from the butt of the ear. The tassel is the male which furnishes the germ of life. A good average tassel sheds about 20,000,000 grains of pollen. As soon as fertilization takes place a grain of corn starts to grow. If no fertilization there will be no grain of corn for that silk but a blank. Heat and drouth often kill the pollen which makes ears only partly filled.

Nature is a wonder to the plant breeder, and the more we work with her the more wonderful it seems. For instance, Nature's plan is for a corn plant not to bloom at the same time the egg cells on the cob are ready to be fertilized. By this plan, the ear is cross-fertilized from other plants and but little inbreeding takes place.

Naturally there is a small amount of inbreeding, and this is why you have heard farmers say, "I have had my corn for a long time, and it is run out." This simply means that for a good many years there has been some inbreeding going on which has ruined the corn. They do not know why this has happened but this is the reason. Often a nice big corn plant growing alone in the garden will produce but a small, partly-filled ear of corn. The reason for this is that no pollen from other plants are there to fertilize it. This is what makes inbreeding or selfing of the corn so hard to do as we are working against Nature and usually get only a nubbin with a few grains on it. This is all we have to plant after years of work. Good Hybrid corn can never be produced at a low price.

Single Crosses

After all these years in producing these inbreds, we now take two inbreds which have proven to make good crosses and use one as an ear parent or mother, planting two rows of this inbred. We take another inbred to use as the "daddy" or pollinator, planting one row. As soon as the ear parent tassels come out of the boot, they are pulled before they shed any pollen. The tassels from the pollinators shed pollen on the two ear parent rows, fertilizing these rows from which the single cross is picked. We must have two single crosses before we can make a double cross so this process must be gone through again in the same way to produce the other single cross.

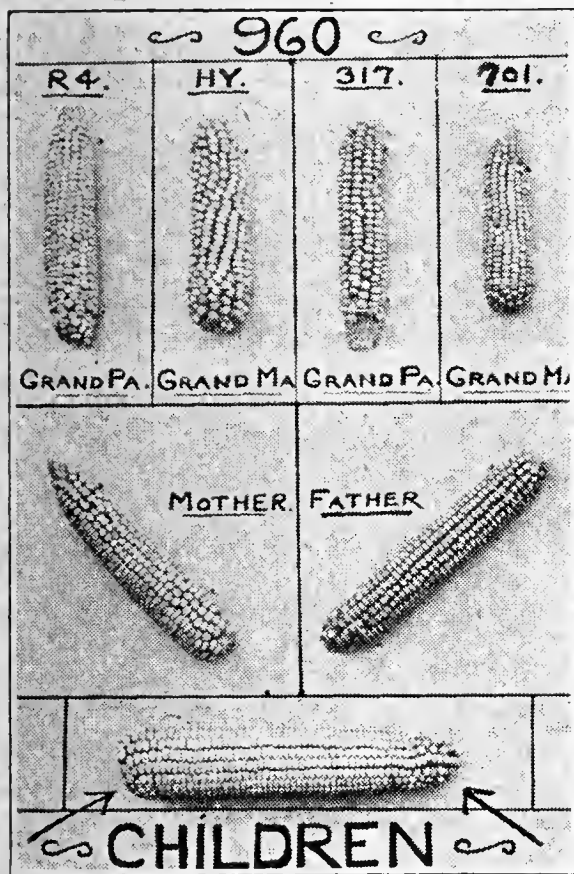


This shows how stalks are bagged for selfing or inbreeding corn. For the year 1938 we used 30,000 bags for selfing, making single crosses and increasing inbred lines.

Double Crosses

Double crosses are produced from four inbreds, so we take the product of the two single crosses using one as an ear parent and the other as a pollinator. This time we plant six rows of the ear parent and two rows as the pollinator, pulling the tassels from the six rows and fertilizing them by the two pollinator rows. The product from this double cross is the corn we sell you to plant. The other two rows are good only for feed or commercial purposes.

Here you see how we produce an inbred. First, a good stalk of open-pollinated corn is selected—a good, strong, upright stalk with an ear starting at the proper height. You will notice the first year the ear is inbred, it becomes much smaller and the second year still smaller and so on until the fifth year of inbreeding when it is nothing but a nubbin with only a few grains of corn on the cob some times.



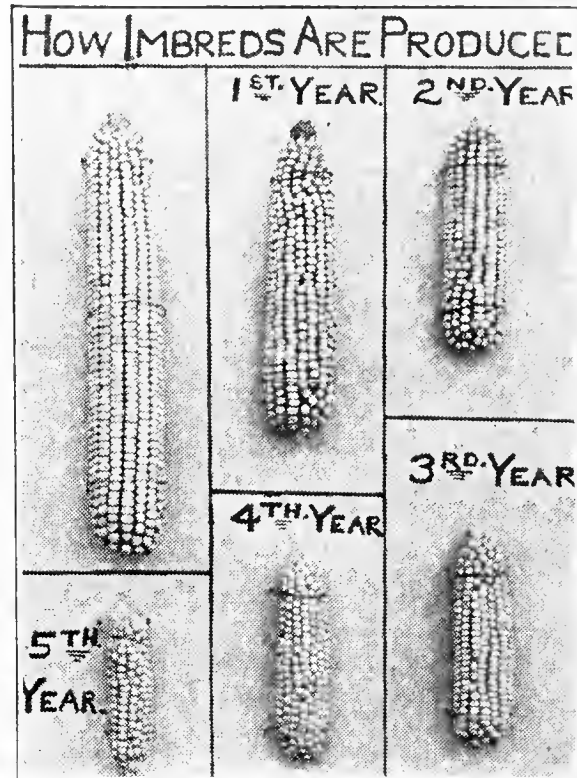
Every inbred must be selfed or inbred at least five years before it can be certified, and some inbreds it takes longer than five years to get pure. In fact, some will break up even after they have been selfed seven or eight years.

Note that these small ears are now all we have to start with to work back to make an ear of corn.

This is one of the reasons why Hybrid corn can never be produced at a low cost. Our seed to plant this year is worth over \$6,000, and will cost us \$1,250 to have the seed certified, and this only the beginning of the cost of production.

You will notice now that in order to make a Hybrid, we must take first, two inbreds, the grandpa and grandma to make a single cross or the mother. We must also take two more inbreds, grandpa and grandma to make a single cross to make the father. These two double crosses, father and mother, are now used to produce the corn which we sell to you for planting.

Every ear of Hybrid corn is just like a child, having two grandfathers, two grandmothers, a father and a mother.



Grades of Corn We Sell

We sell six grades of corn as follows: Large flats evenly graded \$5 to \$6 per bushel, according to the variety. Medium flat grains the same price. Small flats evenly graded, \$3 to \$4 per bushel, according to the variety. Large rounds evenly graded, \$3 to \$4 per bushel; medium rounds \$4 to \$5 per bushel, according to the variety. Small rounds, \$3 to \$4 per bushel, according to the variety.

We do not sell the very large flats nor the real small flats. Neither do we sell the largest nor smallest rounds. In ordering please specify which of these six grades you want.

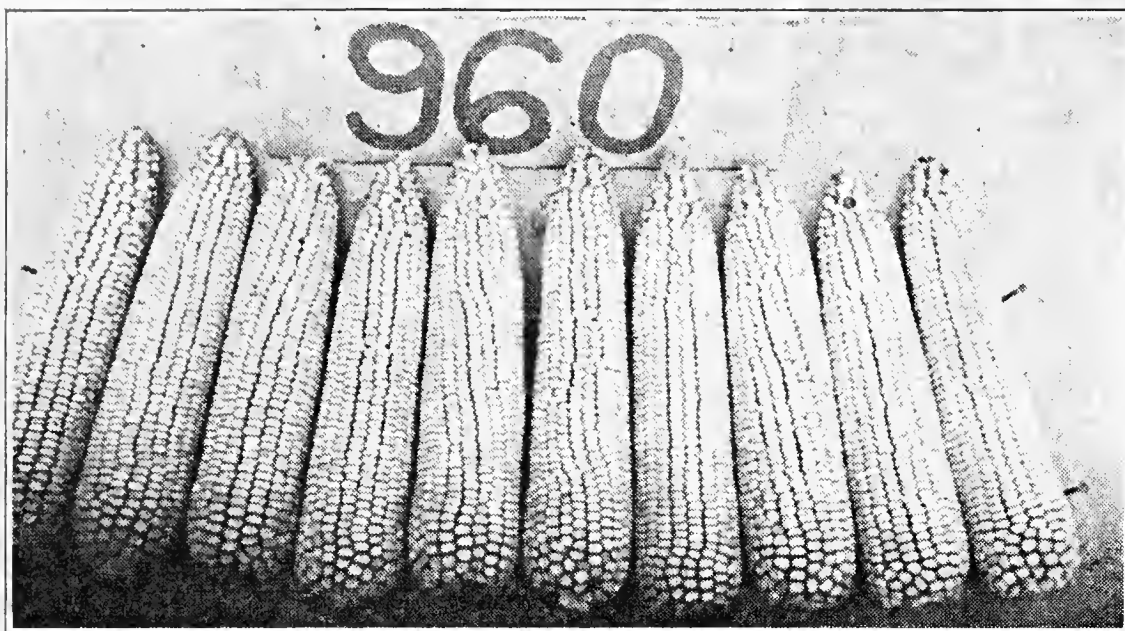
All corn is treated with Semesan, Jr., which will increase yields enough extra to pay for the cost of the seed.

K-374

This is a new Hybrid which we produced first for commercial purposes this year. While we are sold out of it at this time for seed purposes, we are holding back a small quantity which we will furnish free so long as it lasts—5 pounds with a 5 bushel order of Hybrid corn, total of any or all varieties.

We think this is the best Hybrid we have but only had a limited amount of about 200 bushel. We are putting in a large acreage of this Hybrid for next year, and are very anxious for you to try it, which will be enough to give you some idea what this Hybrid will do.

It has the darkest green color of any corn we have ever seen, so dark green that it really looks black. Good heavy stalk, very stiff. Stands up exceptionally well. Long ears. Full season—should be planted by the 10th of May as it requires about 120 days to mature. Usually one ear. Adapted to North Central, Central and South Central sections. Dark yellow color. Ears about 11 inches long. Good depth grain. Well filled at both tip and butt. Easy to husk. Has a short shank, good for mechanical pickers. Not priced because we have no more to sell.



These are the mother ears or what you plant. The daddy or pollinator changes these pointed ears to good round tips.

We sold 960 over a wide section of the United States last year and have had a good many compliments on yields of 960. This Hybrid seems to have done exceptionally well in southern Iowa and Missouri last year. We just received a letter from Mr. Ben W. Jones of Ethel, Missouri, which reads as follows:

"I ordered Hybrid seed corn from you last spring, and we had fine results. On nine and one-half acres we realized over 90 bushels per acre. This is 15 bushels more than we have been able to get before. This was your 960 seed. I do not remember the exact name. Was it Illinois 960?"

"Now we are anxious to have some more of this seed for spring planting. We have had a chance to buy other Hybrids here but are not sure they are as good as yours."

960 has a phenomenal record. It is the only Hybrid among the Hybrid test that can show such outstanding performance in good and bad seasons, rich and poor soils. We would not plant all 960. Neither would we plant all of any other Hybrid as Hybrids are seasonable and some produce better one season than another.

There are several strains of 960 in Illinois, but we have what we think is the best strain in the State. In fact it was in the Illinois performance tests last year, the highest strain of 960 produced. It stands up well early in the season, but later in the season you will have some stalk break. We produced a good crop of 960 this year, very fine quality, well matured, most of it having been planted the latter

part of April and the first of May. We had a car of corn on the market, mostly 960 pollinator, on the 20th day of October this year which graded No. 1, something we have never had before in the twenty years we have been in the grain business.

It looks as though we are going to have a surplus of 960 and are making a very low price, but not on account of the quality as this is a good Hybrid **and all certified**, but because we produced too much of this one variety. Price \$5 per bushel for best large or medium flat grains.

Medium rounds or small flats, \$4.00 bu.

Large or small rounds evenly graded, \$3.00 bu.

(Not largest or smallest as these are discarded from seed.)

K-205

An early Hybrid. Very dark green. Ears medium height, heavy, medium length. Very heavy foliage. Has two Iowa inbreds, 205 and 289. Best adapted for northern and central sections. Price \$5 per

bushel for best large or medium flat grains. Good for north central Illinois and central Iowa.

Small flats or medium rounds, \$4.80 bu.

Large rounds or small, \$3.00 bu.

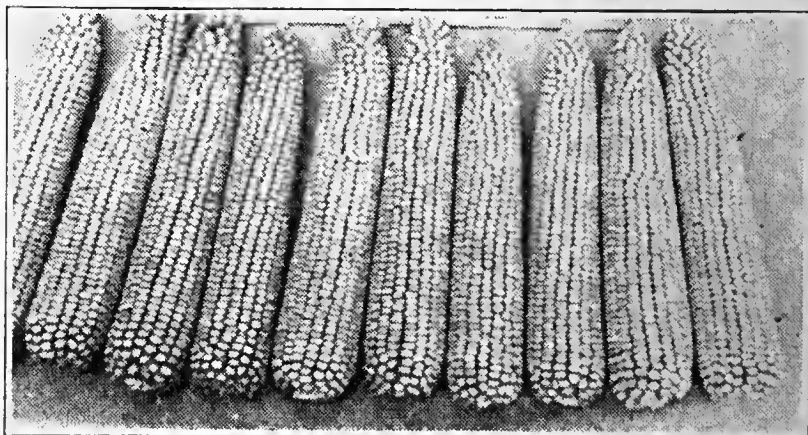
U. S. 5

This is a Hybrid which stands up better than any other Hybrid of which we know. In fact, in tests where some Hybrids were down from 40 to 50 stalks per 100 and open pollinated as much as 76 stalks per 100, this showed only 7 (seven) down per 100. This was husked late in the season after the terrible windstorm which turned out most of the Hybrids by the roots. We believe this has the best root system of any Hybrid we know. The stalk grows to medium height. Ears all about the same height. The ear parent shows ears rather pointed but the pollinator will change this next year making it a beautiful ear, rich yellow coloring, smooth utility type. Rather early maturing. Matures in 110 days. Best adapted for central and north central sections. Also does best on medium to high fertility. Price \$6 per bushel for best large or medium flat grains.

Small flats or medium rounds, \$5.00 bu.

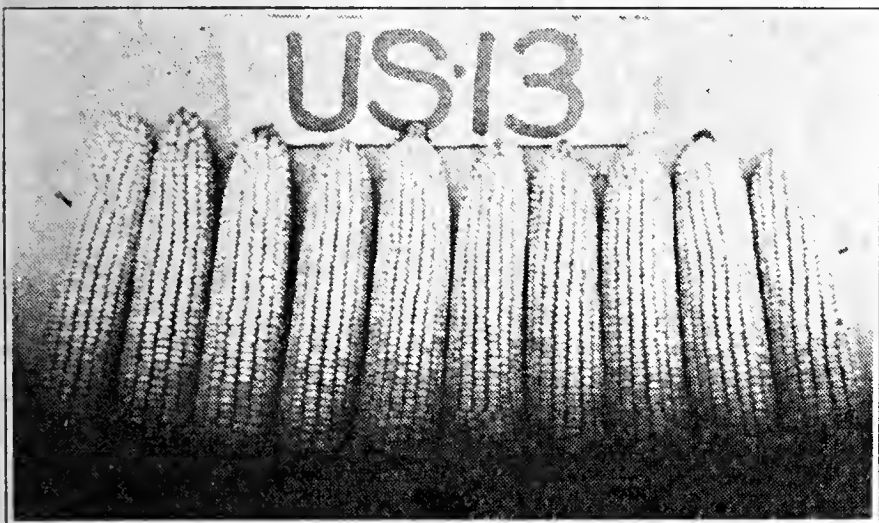
Large rounds or small rounds, \$4.00 bu.

U. S. No. 5



U. S. 44

One of the highest yielding of all varieties of corn. Medium height. Ears on a good level for husking. Breaks out easily. This is the variety with which the world's record was made of more than 50 bushels in 80 minutes. It has a very large, smooth ear. The best variety for hand husking we have. Early maturing. Matures in about 110 days. Best adapted for north central and central sections. Does well on high fertility levels. **Price \$6 per bushel for best large or medium flat grains. For small flats or medium rounds \$5.00.**



to a customer. In Peoria County, U.S. 13 was new Hybrids in that territory. **Price, \$6 per Medium rounds or small flats, \$5.00. Large**

U. S. 13

This is our third highest yielding variety of corn exceeded only by our K-374 and K-100. Has a very dark green foliage, medium height. Single ear of good length. Ears run very uniform, about 10 inches long. Full season corn requiring around 120 days to mature. Stands up exceptionally well. Ears at just the right height. Best adapted to central and south central sections. We expect to have out a large acreage of this variety next season and hope you will be able to use a small amount of this to try it out with any other Hybrid you would want to compare it with. Supply almost exhausted. We have to limit this variety to not over 2 bushels high for the county, outyielding all the other bushel for best large or medium flat grains. rounds or small rounds, \$4.00.

U. S. 35. Also Called Indiana 842

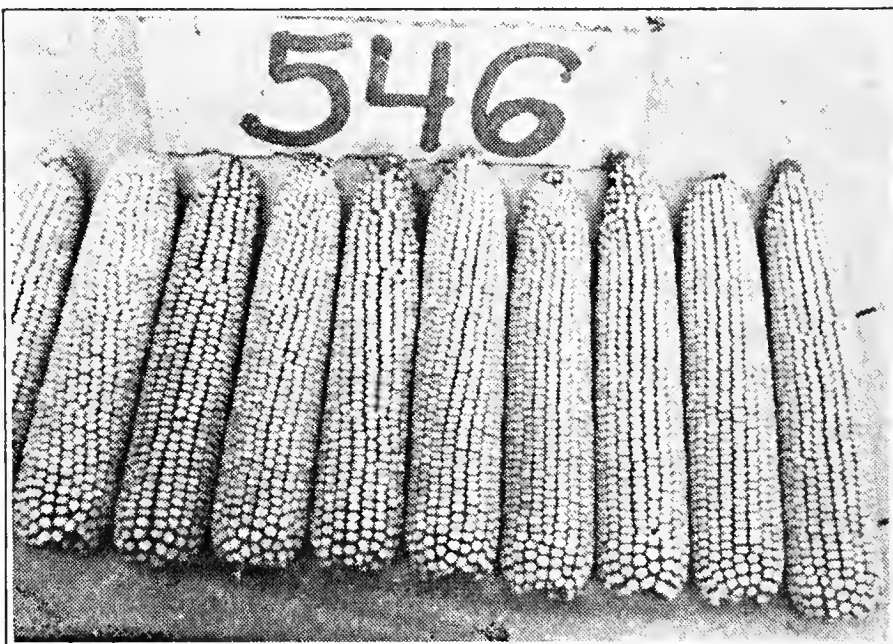
Another one of the top Hybrids. Grows to a good height—not too high for good handpicking, but just the right height for mechanical picker. One of the outstanding Hybrids (where standability is considered). It is also one of the highest yielding Hybrids offered today. Adapted to a wide range of latitude covering north central, south central and central sections. Medium early maturity—about 118 days. Heavy, dark colored foliage. Ears dark yellow, 9 to 11 inches long. Does well on the better soils, but also good on medium fertility levels. Reasonably chinch bug and grass hopper resistant. Stocks limited.

Price, large or medium flats, \$6; small flats or medium rounds, \$5; large or small rounds, \$4.

Only 2 bu. to a customer.

391

One of our best early Hybrids. Beautiful ear, medium sized, utility type. Grows to medium height. Matures in 110 days. Best adapted for central and north central sections. **Price, \$5 per bushel for best large or medium flat grains. Small flats or medium rounds, \$4.00. Large or small flats, evenly graded, \$3.00.**



546

This not a new Hybrid, but it is still one of the best varieties for medium and low fertility, especially well adapted to clay ground. Does not grow very tall but has good sized ears. Probably about 75% of the stalks will have a single ear. Matures in about 112 days. Adapted to north central, central and south central sections. In Logan County this year and in several other counties, 546 was the highest for the county. **Price, \$6 per bushel for the best large or medium flat grains.**



A field of 546 for seed made 96 bu. per acre.

K-100

This is the highest yielding Hybrid we have so far grown, with the exception of our K-374. Very dark green foliage, medium height. Good length ear, dark, rich yellow color. One ear to a stalk. Utility type. Does best on high fertility type of soil. Full season corn requiring about 120 days to mature. This is a Hybrid we would like to have you try, if only 1 or ½ bushel. We would have to restrict orders to not more than 1 bushel to an order. Best adapted for central and south central sections. Price \$6 per bushel for large or medium flat grains. Small flats or medium rounds, bu., \$5.00. Large or small rounds, bu., \$4.00. One of our specials on our bargain offer.

K-102

Another new Hybrid which we have developed this year. Medium early, maturing in 115 days. Medium height. Ear 7 to 9 inches long, rich yellow color, especially well filled on the tip and butt. Very heavy foliage and long broad leaves. One of the stiffest stalked corns we are able to produce. Chinch bug and grass hopper resistant. Best adapted to central and southern divisions. Limited quantity only. \$5 per bushel for best large and medium flat grains. Small flats or medium rounds \$4.00. Large rounds or small rounds \$3.00.



K-88

A really honest-to-goodness Hybrid—one that stands up when the others go down. You can see by the photograph above, which was taken on January the 5th this year, how this corn stands up even with the strong wind we had which broke over and blew out other Hybrids by the roots. You will notice there is scarcely a broken stalk and there are none turned out by the roots. Single ear, large, smooth type. Not hard flinty corn like too many Hybrids are. Stock on this getting low. We shall have to limit the orders to not over 2 bushels. We have this Hybrid on the Trial Bargain Offer.

Do not overlook ordering this Bargain Offer of new Hybrids. We want you to try it out. They will pay you well and give you some valuable information as to what will do best next year.

Price on K-88, large or medium flats, \$6; small flats or medium rounds, \$5; large or small rounds evenly graded, \$4.

K-104

Rather light stalk, medium foliage. Medium sized ear, utility type, good depth of grain, well filled. Round on both tip and butt. Good corn for market but not best for feeding. Best adapted for central section. Price, \$5 per bushel for best large and medium flat grains. Small flats or medium rounds, \$4.00. Large rounds or small rounds, \$3.00.

K-107

Good length eared Hybrid. Usually one ear to stalk. Ears run rather irregular. Matures in 117 days. Adapted to thinner types of soil, essential in southern Illinois. Price, \$5 per bushel for best large and medium flat grains. Small flats or medium rounds, \$4.00. Large rounds or small rounds, \$3.00.

K-108

Medium smooth ear, well filled, good length, good color. Not so hard as some varieties. Very good feeding corn. Medium early maturing in 115 days. Best for central and north central sections. Price, \$5 per bushel for best large and

medium flat grains. Small flats or medium rounds, \$4.00. The pollinator makes this a full rounded tip and butt.

K-109

One of our best new Hybrids. Dark yellow in color. Long single ear, well filled on both tip and butt—a beautiful ear. Medium height stalk. Good husking. Very heavy in weight, often weighing 60 to 62 pounds per bushel of shelled corn. Price, \$6 per bushel for best large and medium flat grains. Small rounds or medium flats, \$5.00. Large rounds or small rounds, \$4.00. Try a bu. of K-109.

K-110

A good long-eared Hybrid. One ear to a stalk. Ear parent shows a tapering ear, but the pollinator changes this entirely and you have a very fine looking ear. Dark green coloring, medium height, heavy stalk. One of the best Hybrids there is to stand up. Medium early, maturing in about 112 days. Adapted to central and north central sections. Price, \$6 per bushel for best large and medium flat grains.

710

An old standard which is still good on medium to low fertility. Medium length ear. Medium height stalk. Matures in about 118 days. Best adapted to central and south central sections. In some counties this year, 710 proved to be one of the top-notchers. We have a little surplus of this and make a special price of \$5 per bushel for best large or medium flat grains.

Small flats or medium rounds, \$4.00 bu.

Large or small rounds, \$3.00 bu.

754

Medium early Hybrid. Does not grow very tall. Medium stalk, rather light green color. Fair sized ear. Matures in 110 days. Adapted to central and

north central sections. Does well on sandy type soils. Price \$5 per bushel for best large or medium flat grains.

Small flats or medium rounds, \$4.00 bu.

Large or small rounds, \$3.00 bu.

1068

This is a new Hybrid which has been in test at the University for 1 year, so we cannot have it certified, but has shown up very well with us this year. Has a medium sized ear. Smooth utility type. Deep grain of very fine quality. Good stalk. Will stand up with the best of them. Also very resistant to heat and drouth. Price \$5 per bushel for best large or medium flat grains.

Small flats or medium rounds, \$4.00 bu.

Large or small rounds, \$3.00 bu.

Special Introductory Offer of Hybrid Corn

The best way to determine the Hybrids best adapted to your soil and section is to really test them on your farms.

Hybrid corn is new to many, and these Hybrids in this offering are new to most of you. In order for you to make these tests of our new Hybrids and to prove to yourself that they are the best Hybrids, we are making you this extraordinary offer so long as our stocks will permit. We have only a limited amount of some of these Hybrids so can fill orders only so long as we have the seed to fill them with.

We make this offer only with the understanding that you will report to us the results this fall after husking the corn.

In order for us to test these new Hybrids out over the country it would cost us a lot of money, and then you would not know which is the best adapted to your farms. We make these low prices, you to test them out yourselves and report to us. We shall keep a record of all these special introductory orders and this fall we shall send you a blank to report to us the results.

This offer consists of five of as good Hybrids you can buy, all best medium flat grain. The assortment will plant 10 acres of corn at a cost of only 50c per acre. Only one order to a customer and not over two orders from any one town. First two orders from each town will be filled.

The special offer consists of the following new Hybrids:

¼ bu. of U. S. 13, one of the best Hybrids ever produced.

¼ bu. of K 100, our second highest yielding Hybrid.

¼ bu. of K 88, one which stands up best of any Hybrid we have to offer.

¼ bu. of K 105, another good Hybrid with great standability.

5 lbs. of K 374, the highest yielding and best Hybrid we have to offer.

All for \$5, freight paid to your station, or will ship with other seeds you have ordered.

Classification of Hybrids as to Maturity and Soil Fertility

We give you the following classification of our Hybrids which will help you in selecting the ones best adapted for your section for your use.

For High Fertility Levels

960 matures in 118 days.

U. S. 13 matures in 120 days.

K 100 matures in 118 days.

K 374 matures in 120 days.

K 289 matures in 105 days.

K 126 matures in 120 days.

U. S. 44 matures in 110 days.

U. S. 5 matures in 110 days.

K 88 matures in 118 days.

For Medium Fertility Levels

710 matures in 117 days.

546 matures in 115 days.

K 110 matures in 115 days

391 matures in 110 days.

754 matures in 110 days.

For Low Fertility Levels

K 103 matures in 115 days.

546 matures in 115 days.

1068 matures in 115 days.

K 107 matures in 117 days.

Most resistant to chinch bugs: K 104, K 102, 1068.

TREAT ALL SEED CORN WITH SEMESAN JR.

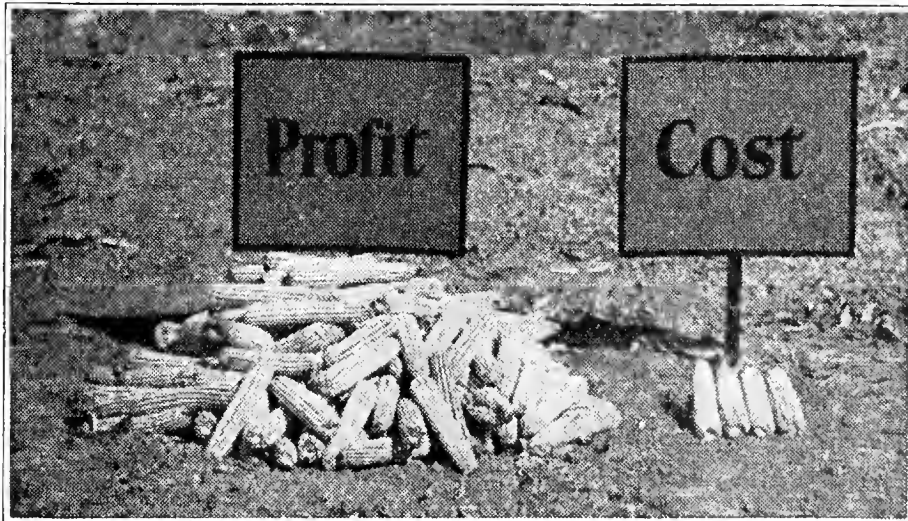
Reduces the seed rotting, permits earlier planting, improves stand, increases yield. In actual tests in 26 out of 28 farm tests in 20 counties, including four of the largest corn growing states, New Improved Semesan Jr. increased the yield 1¼ to 6¼ bushels per acre. Think of these increased yields at a cost of less than 2c per acre. Common sense tells you not to plant a grain of corn which is not treated.

According to Illinois Agricultural College the average increase yields in northern two-thirds of Illinois has been about three bushel per acre. All of our Hybrid seed corn is treated with Semesan Jr. at no extra cost. Open pollinated corn will be treated for 20c per bushel.

4 oz. can treats 2 bushel, costs you 30c

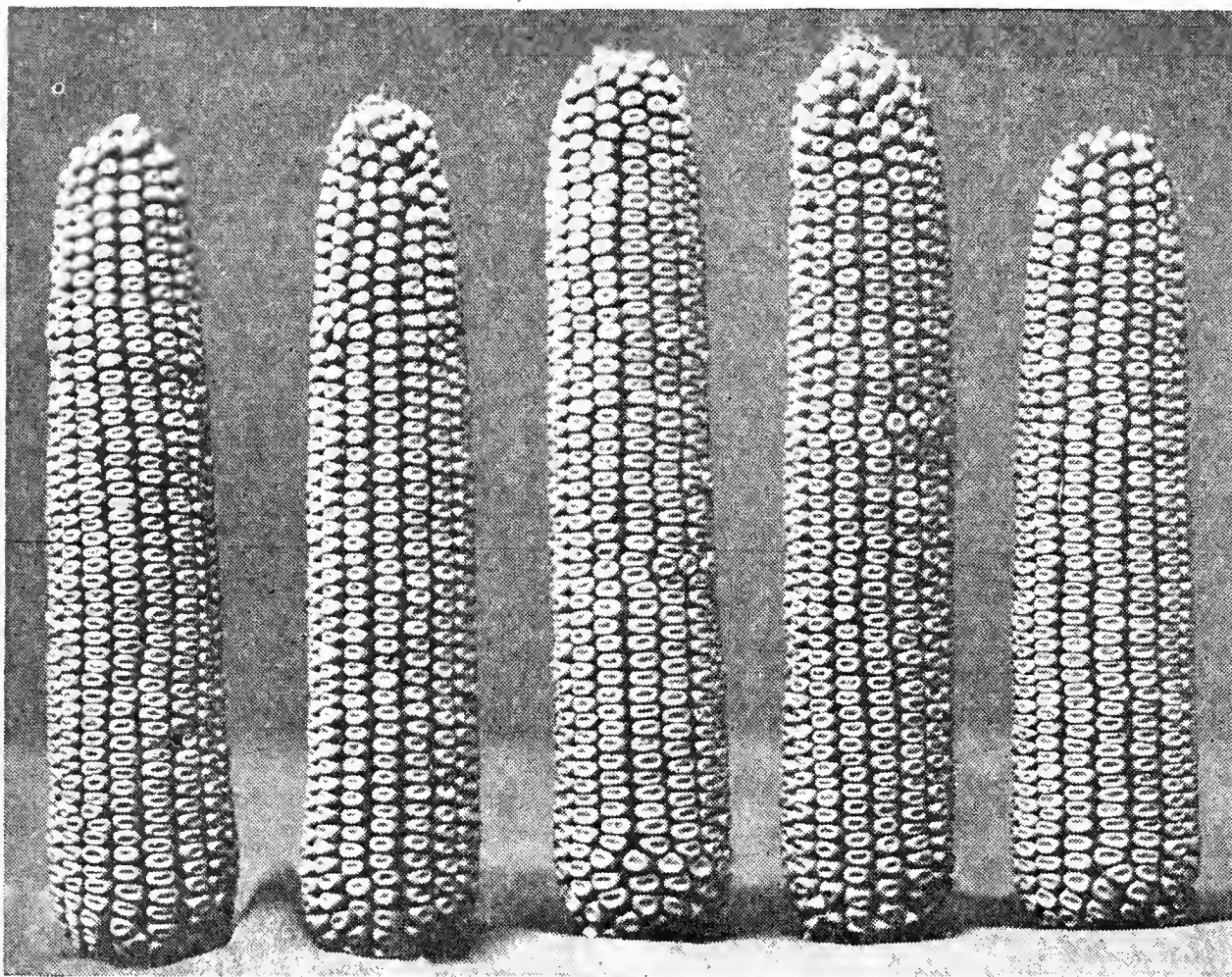
1 lb. can treats 8 bushel, costs you 75c

Seed can be treated weeks in advance, in fact if next we would advise treating it with Semesan Jr.



you want to carry seed corn from one year to the

OPEN POLLINATED CORN



Kelly's Utility Type Corn

While we do not recommend open pollinated corn to any of our customers to grow, we have a small amount of two of our best varieties.

Kelly's Yellow Dent

This we believe to be the best open pollinated corn to grow. Large, rich colored, yellow ear. Utility type. Ears 10 to 12 inches long, well covered. Easy to husk and stands up well for open pollinated corn having been sack picked from standing stalks for almost twenty years. Matures in 118 days. **Prices, large or medium flat grains, \$2 per bushel; medium rounds, \$1.50 per bushel.**

Reid's Improved Yellow Dent

A little rougher type and a little later corn than our Kelly's Yellow Dent. Requires 120 days to mature. The best corn you can plant for silage. Makes a heavy growth of foliage and a good yield of corn. **Prices, large or medium flat grains, \$2 per bushel; medium rounds, \$1.50 per bushel.**

Kelly's Three-Way Cross Corn Containing Two Inbreds

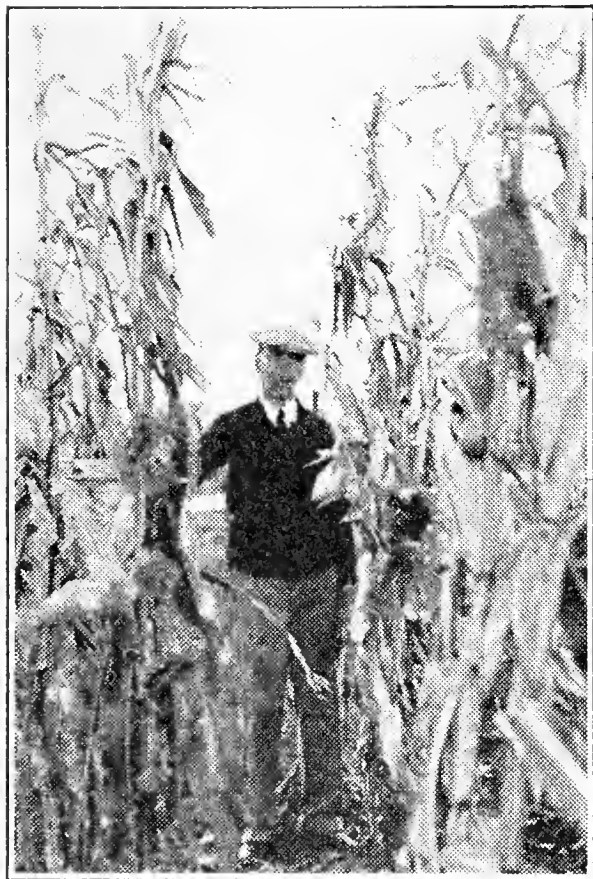
This is a corn which is top-crossed making a variety which will stand up much better than the open pollinated but not equal to our best Hybrids. It was detasseled the same as the Certified Hybrids. Price for large or medium flat grains **\$2.50 per bushel.**

White Cap or Red Ninety-Day Corn

One of the best early feed corns you can grow. Matures in 95 days, making a high yield for early corn. One year we planted some of this the 3rd day of July and it made 55 bushels per acre of marketable corn. Very good feed for fall and winter but gets rather hard by the next summer for feeding purposes. **Price: Large or medium flats, \$2.50 per bushel, Medium rounds, \$1.50 per bushel.**

Left picture shows how a sixty acre field of 960 Hybrid corn grown for seed looked after a storm of last summer. One could see 40 rods down the row easily. Scarcely a stalk down.

Picture on right shows how a neighboring field looked after the same storm had blown it down. Open pollinated corn, of course. Which would you rather husk?



960 Hybrid corn standing within forty rods of the same field of open pollinated corn on left after a severe wind storm.



Krug open pollinated corn after a severe wind storm.

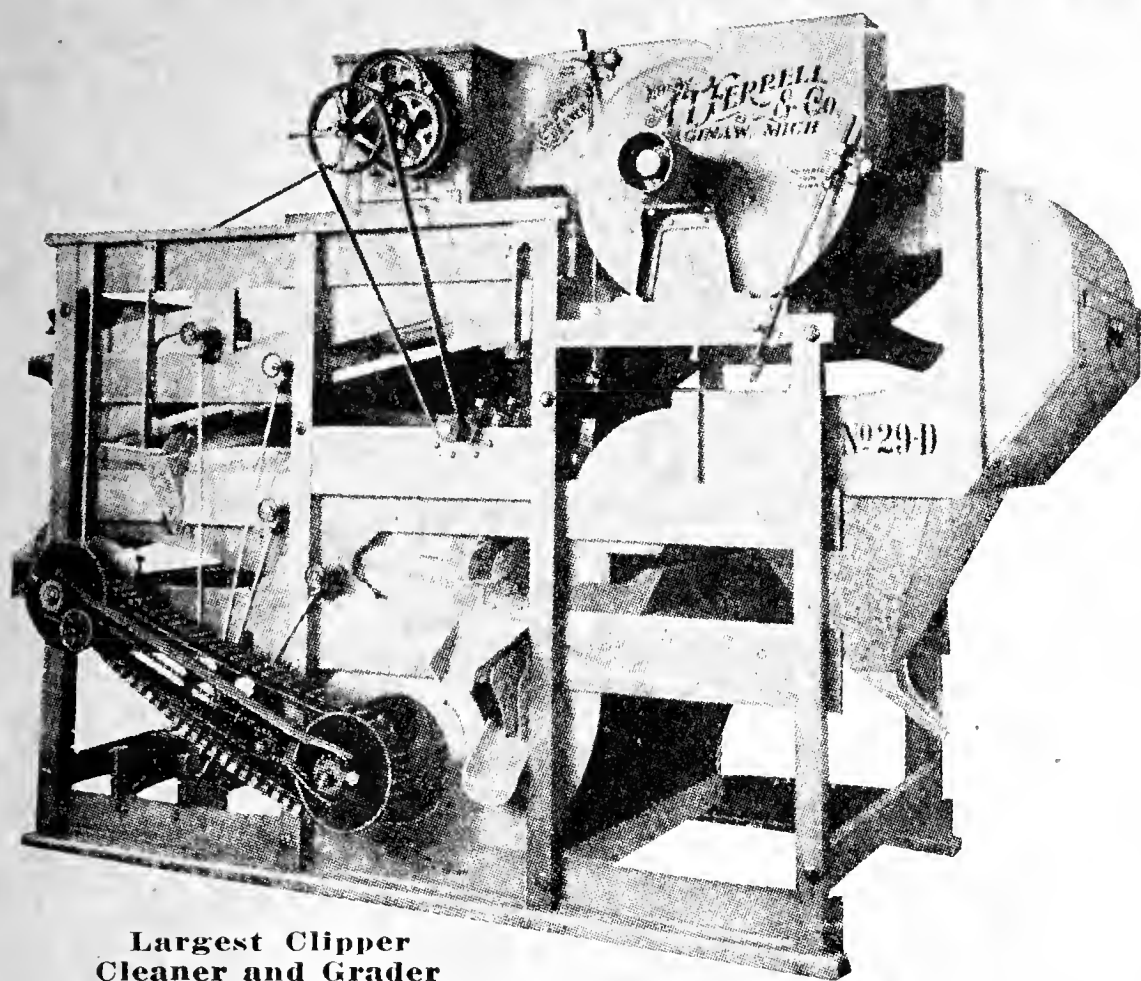
SHELLING AND GRADING CORN

When we first started in the seed corn business many years ago, we used a one-hole corn sheller turned by hand. Next we used a two-hole sheller operated by electricity. For the last nine years we have been shelling our seed corn in a large cylinder sheller, same as we shelled our commercial corn.

This fall we put in a new cylinder sheller made especially for shelling seed corn. Lugs on both cylinder and casing are rounded in such a way as not to cut or scratch the seed coat of the kernel of corn. This sheller is also geared down to about one-fifth the speed of the regular sheller which helps to eliminate cracking and damaging seed coats.

Our corn is all tipped and butted before being

shelled and if there is any damage to the top of the grain by mice, this is shelled out by hand. We do not put in any corn for seed which has the seed coats damaged. A broken seed coat allows disease to enter the grain, allows decay to start in and destroy the plant food stored up in the grain of corn which is all it has to live on until its root system is sufficiently developed to furnish plant food. The damaged seed coat also often allows too much moisture to enter the grain of corn changing the starches to sugar faster than the plant can use them. This makes a grain of corn get a root, but oftentimes the sprout does not develop.



After the corn is shelled it is run over a big 29 "D" Clipper cleaner, a grader which takes out all parts of cobs, dust and the largest and smallest grains which are discarded as seed. This mill also weighs every grain and takes out the light grains.

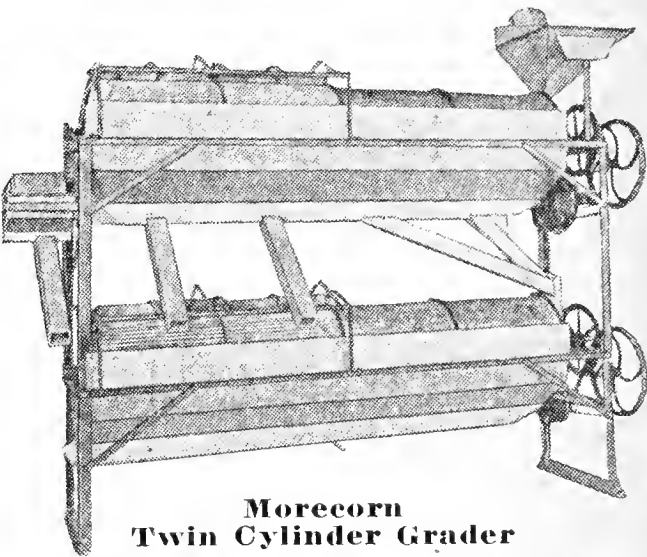
Next the corn is run over a two-cylinder grader which is shown below. This grader makes 9 grades of corn. We discard 3 of these leaving 6 grades to sell—medium or large flats which goes as first grade corn; small flats or medium rounds evenly graded, which goes in the second grade corn; large or small rounds evenly graded which goes in the number three grade which we are offering to you at from \$3 to \$4 per bushel according to the variety. If you have a hill drop planter, these round grains can be used just as well as the flat grains, and often the large and medium round grains produce much stronger, healthier stalks of

corn than any other grains on the ear. There is no difference in the quality of the different grades as they all come off the same ear, but simply a matter of size.

Next we grade this corn for length over a Carter Cylinder Grader as shown below which sorts the grain as to length. If there are many light weight grains left by this time, corn goes over a Sutton Steel & Steel Gravity Mill.

The last is the treating machine which disinfects the corn with Semesan Jr. This is a great protection and while we make no extra charge for this, it is often worth to you from \$1 to \$3 per acre. Often increase yields from 2 to 5 bushels per acre. If you have a wet season it will prevent corn from decaying and you will get a much better stand. Corn will also come up quicker when treated with Semesan Jr. as this acts as a stimulant to the young plant.

All our corn is packed in one bushel bags for which we make no charge.



SOY BEANS

We are one of the largest handlers of soy beans in the United States. For many years we have sold around one hundred carloads a year for seed. We are in a position to handle soy beans to a very good advantage, having two houses in the producing section where thousands of bushels are taken in from the combines at the time harvested. Our San Jose house is equipped so one man can clean a thousand bushels a day.

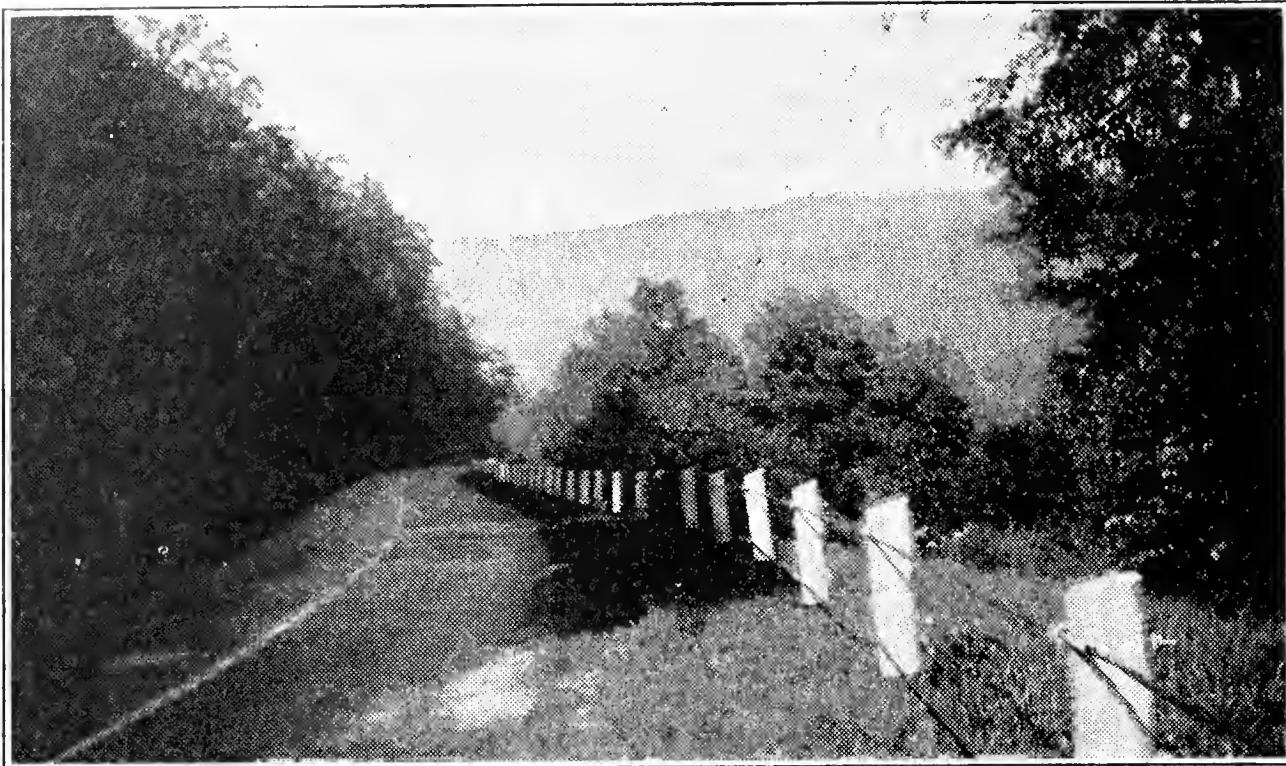
The quality of soy beans this year is the best we have ever seen, owing to the ideal fall for harvesting them.

SOY BEANS HARVESTED FOR SEED



	Production		Yield Per Acre	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Illinois	31,866,000 Bu.	27,040,000 Bu.	23.5 Bu.	20.0 Bu.
U. S. A.....	56,665,000 Bu.	45,272,000 Bu.	19.9 Bu.	17.8 Bu.

You will notice Illinois again produced over half, nearly three-fifths, of the entire crop of soy beans produced in the United States.



A beautiful drive thru the Blue Ridge Mountains, we took a year ago. We sell thousands of bushels of soy beans every year to these So. Eastern states.

DUNFIELD

One of our best yellow varieties. Larger than the Illini—about 2,200 to the pound. Almost round, very light yellow color. One of Indiana's leading beans

having been produced by the Agricultural College of Purdue. Matures two or three days earlier than the Illini bean.

MANCHU

One of the older varieties but still is grown in some sections where the advantages of the Illini are not known. We would advise buying Illini instead of Manchu. Manchu has a coarse stem branching like a little tree. Not as heavy a foliage as Illini and pops out much worse than either Illini or Dunfield. In central Illinois about five days later maturing than the Illini, maturing in around 120 days.

BLACK BEANS

We have a very good supply of high grade black beans secured from south central Illinois. Black beans are preferred by most farmers for a hay bean, having a finer stem and heavier leaf foliage, two essentials for a good hay bean.

Table 7—Effect of Inoculation on Composition and Yield of Manchu Soy Beans, University Farm, Urbana, 1924

	Yields		Protein content			
	Hay	Seed	Hay		Seed	
	Tons	Bu.	Per cent	Lbs. per ton	Per cent	Lbs. per ton
Inoculated	2.53	46.6 ¹	15.81	316.2	35.25	705
Not inoculated	1.78	34.7 ¹	14.62	292.4	31.05	621
Gain for inoculation.....	.75	11.9 ¹	1.19	23.8	4.20	84

These are facts which show a gain of 1500 lbs. per acre increase in hay and 11 9/10 bushels increase in seed by proper inoculation of seed. Also notice the increased protein content of hay.

Price of inoculation is less than half what it was three years ago. Kelly's dry inoculator for

soy beans or cow peas 5 bu. size 70 cents; 20 bu. size \$2.00. Kelly's jelly inoculator, 5 bu. size 70 cents. If you have your own beans send order for inoculation, or if you order beans include inoculation on order. Soy beans which are not inoculated are soil robbers and will not produce well.

COW PEAS

This year we have thousands of bushels of the best quality cow peas we have ever handled. The fall and winter were ideal for harvesting them in good condition. No mouldy cowpeas this year. A good many were cracked on account of being so dry, but this is our loss as they are well recleaned, and you will find very, very few cracked cow peas in the peas we sell you—not over 2%. A fair size crop was harvested by farmers who are holding most of the crop for more money, thinking the price is entirely too low. You can sow cow peas on your soil conservation acres, harvest the crop, sell it and collect your government money. For prices see price list enclosed.

BLACK EYE BROW

We have a few hundred bushels of this variety. Some like it, and it is one which you will be able to buy at a lower price than the other varieties.

BRABHAM COW PEAS

This is a new variety which is one of the best—now taking the place in a good many sections of

the Whippoorwill. A good yielder and always very nice quality seed. It is almost impossible to get them pure, but we have some which run around 85% Brabhams. For prices see price list enclosed.

MIXED COW PEAS

These usually consist of a large percent of Brabhams, Whippoorwills, Clays and Red Rippers. Large producers of cow peas tell us that mixed peas do better than most of the pure strains. See price list.

SEED OATS

All very fine quality, plump, heavy weight, good germination. Up to this date, December 30, we have sold more oats than any year we have been in the seed business. There have been many years that we have sold around 20,000 bushels of oats for seed, shipping them all over the United States. For the past two years, we have shipped a full car of seed oats to Pennsylvania. Every year we ship thousands of bushels of seed oats to New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland and North and South Carolina. All oats are recleaned, bagged four bushels to a bag. Bags charged at 10c each.

ILLINI

Best all-purpose bean. The bean developed by the Illinois Agricultural College several years ago and now the leading soy bean in the United States. We estimate that fully 85% of the yellow beans produced in the United States are Illini. Ten years ago the Manchu was the leading variety, but this old variety is now but little grown, the Illini being a much better bean for every purpose.

The Illini is a small, round yellow bean about 3,000 to a pound. Medium early maturity. Averages 30 to 36 inches tall. Stands up exceptionally well. One of the strange characteristics of the Illini bean, which makes it one of the best, is that even though it has a medium heavy growth, if wind has lodged it after the foliage sheds unless they are down badly they will straighten up which makes them much easier to harvest.

Illini also makes a very good hay bean and here in Illinois where so many of them are grown, the farmers usually cut their hay crop around the outside of the fields which leaves the field already opened up for the combine.

Another great advantage of the Illini bean is that it does not shatter badly. In fact, it will stand out all winter with but little loss in shattering.

HAY MIXTURE

This mixture contains 50% black beans and 50% yellow. Black beans which are the best variety for hay do not stand up well as the yellow on account of the heavy foliage and light stems. By sowing yellow beans with the black they help to hold up the black beans and make much better hay.

VIRGINIA

A medium size brown bean. Rather flat in shape. Well adapted to southern one-half of Illinois. Farther north is used as a hay bean or ensilage bean. A fine stemmed, slightly vining type which grows from 36 to 48 inches long, rather late, taking 125 days to mature.

Columbia Certified Oats

An oat which has proven to be one of the best. A very high yielding oat which stands up well, matures early, usually about July 8, ahead of the dry hot weather which so often ruins oats. We do not offer any late varieties of oats as we think you make a mistake by sowing late oats, especially where there is any danger of chinch bugs. They are also often ruined by hot weather, and if there are any chinch bugs (and looks as though there will be plenty in 1939) they go from wheat into these late oats and often ruin them before they are ripe. Price, small lots, 50c per bu.; 25 to 100 bu., 45c. Bags holding four bushel charged at 10c each.

Columbia Oats from Certified Seed but Not Certified

We have some very fine Columbia seed oats grown from certified seed which we sold last year. These you can buy at 5c per bushel less than certified seed.

Fort Oats

A new early white oats. About five days earlier than the Columbia. Does not make quite as much straw as Columbia, but is one of the best early varieties. Prices same as Certified Columbia.

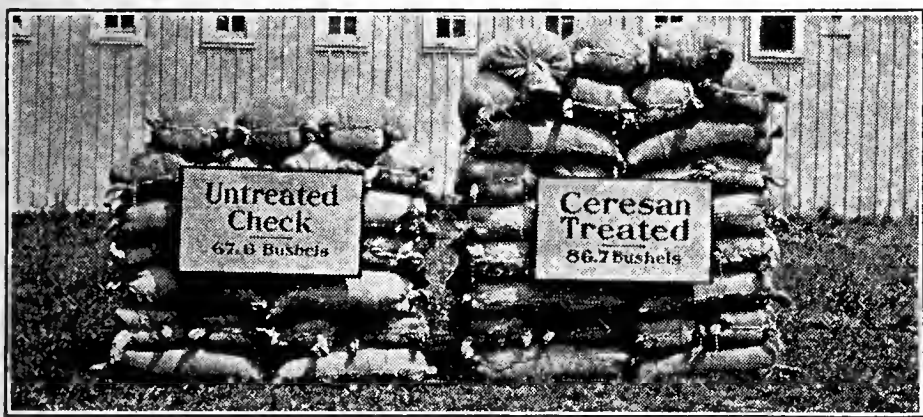
KANOTA. Very large grain oats. Best for mill or feed purposes, often weighing 40 lbs. per bushel. This oat, like spring wheat in one respect, must be seeded early in order to produce a good crop. Produces medium heavy straw as well as high yielder of grain. Small lots, 45c; 25 to 100 bu., 40c.

GOPHER. One of the highest yielding of all varieties. Medium early maturing. Medium straw which is very stiff. Stands up when other oats go flat. One of the best varieties to grow. Price, small lots, 45c bu.; 25 bu. or more, 40c bu. A white oat.

IOWAR. A good variety of white oats. Stands up well. Produces a fair amount of straw. Usually ripens in this section about the 7th of July. Price, small lots, 45c bu.; 25 bu. or more, 40c bu. Bagged four bushels to a bag for which we charge 10 cents each.



We have seven trucks, a part of them shown above. These you will see hauling seed to and from points all over the middle west.



HOLLAND DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Holland grown black Dwarf Essex Rape is by far the best to sow. While we import both from Holland and Japan we bought 90% of our supply from Holland this year, early in the season at harvest time at a price but little more than the price of the Japanese grown seed. Holland Rape has a broad leaf and makes a much heavier growth than the Japanese. Few farmers realize that rape seed has almost the same proportion of food value as alfalfa.

BUCKWHEAT

The last two years we have sold a lot of Buckwheat for seed which has proven to be a good emergency crop. Buckwheat can be seeded the lat-

IMPROVED CERESAN

(New treatment for treating oats and barley)

The cost of this has also been greatly reduced, costing now only about one-fifth what it did two years ago. Increases the yield from 2 to 5 bushel per acre. In 65 tests over a three year period New Improved Ceresan treated oats out-yielded untreated oats by 3.2 bushel per acre or over 18%.

1 lb. which treats 32 bushel now only costs..70c
5 lb. can which treats 160 bushel.....\$3.00

You not only increase the yields this much by using Improved Ceresan but you also increase the quality of the crop.

Send for seed treating chart. Free.

est of any crop and still mature, making a crop in 60 days. Chinch bugs will not bother buckwheat which is almost a sure crop. Yields 20 to 35 bu. per acre, usually sells for about the same price as wheat. Seed buckwheat is very low in price this year on account of large crop being produced in our section.

SILVER HULL. Best variety. Has a grain of silver color hull. Earliest and best producer. Price, small lots, \$1.30; 25 to 100 bu., \$1.25.

JAPANESE. A larger berry, black color hull. Some late maturing. Price, small lots, \$1.25; 25 to 100 bushels, \$1.20.

MIXED BUCKWHEAT. Very hard to get pure seed but there is not much difference in the yield and price. Price, small lots, \$1.20; 25 to 100 bushels, \$1.25.

No Imported Red Clover This Year

We have imported red clover for the past two years. With the good crop of high grade seed we have on hand and at such low prices, we do not intend to import any clover seed this year. We sold out entirely on imported clover last year so will have none to offer.

Red Clover

For many years red clover and alfalfa have been two items which we have specialized in. We have some of the best machinery made for cleaning clovers and alfalfa and are proud of the quality we put out.

Conditions in red clover seed crop are just the reverse from last year. Then there was practically no Illinois red clover, whereas the government this year makes the yield of red clover seed in Illinois alone 300,000 bushels. Indiana and Ohio both had a good crop, Idaho also had a big crop this year but they have had a lot of rain and snow this fall which damaged it some and delayed threshing considerably. Northern Illinois, Iowa, Northern Missouri, some of the other best consuming sections, produced but little or no clover this year.

We bought thousands of bushels of good homegrown clover seed early and can give you some mighty fine, bright, pure seed at much less than half what you had to pay for it last year. The Illinois crop is unusually pure this year. Much of it cleaning up to 99.50 and 99.75 pure.

We have a buckhorn machine which removes all buckhorn from the clover. This machine also removes almost every other weed seed but dock and dodder, and it will remove most of this. We also have a dock and dodder mill which will remove these two noxious weeds. We do not intend to buy red clover with dodder in it. It is very hard to detect until one gets to cleaning it, and if we find it has dodder in it, we are prepared to take it out.

Mammoth Clover

This year the Mammoth Red Clover seed crop was like the Medium Red—a big crop of high-grade seed. All the Mammoth we are offering this year is Illinois grown. While Mammoth Clover usually sells for from 60c to \$1 per bushel more than Medium Red, we offer you both at the same price.

Where a clover is going to be used as a fertilizer, Mammoth is much better, making a heavier top growth and also a much heavier root growth. It is often easier to get a stand of Mammoth Clover than the Medium Red. Mammoth, as a rule, does better on thin, acid or sandy soils than the Medium Red Clover but, of course, will do much better on rich soil containing plenty of lime. Mammoth like Medium Red should be inoculated for best results. Use Kelly's Jelly Inoculator.

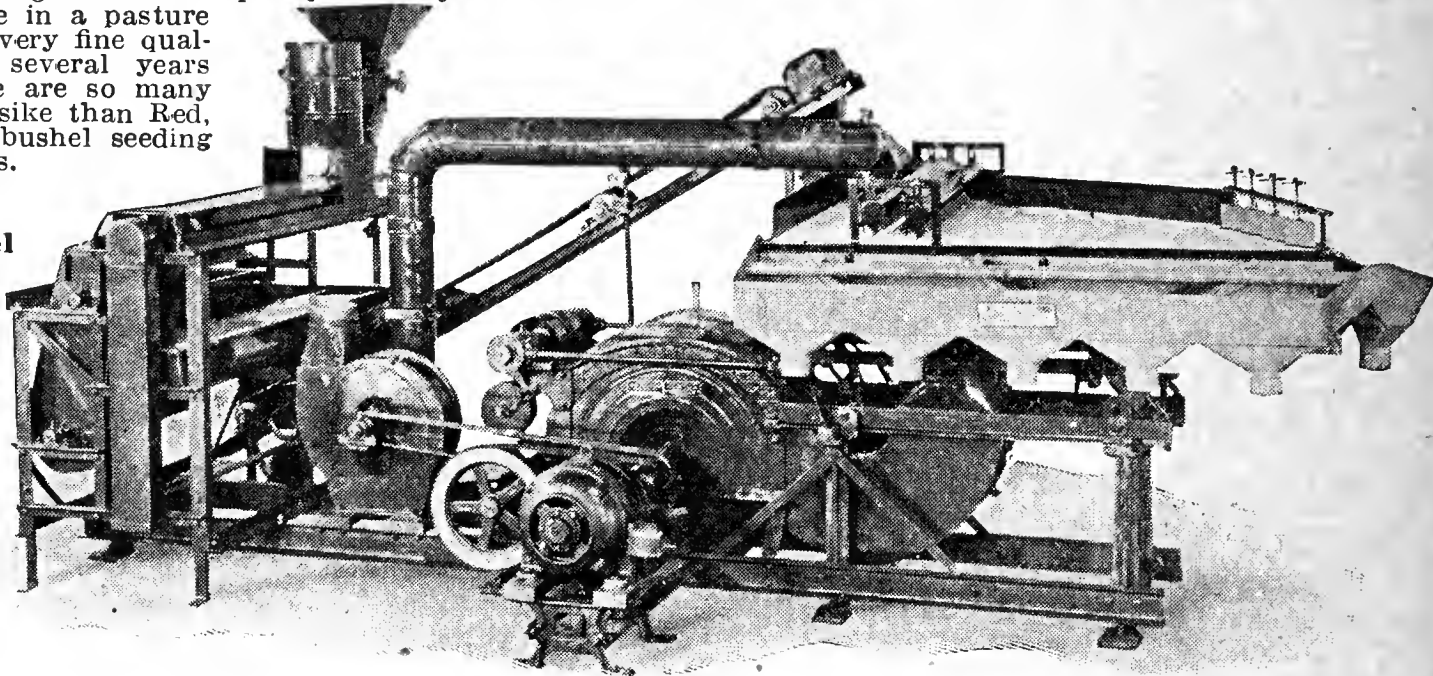
Alsike Clover

Most of our Alsike this year is either Oregon or Illinois grown. We do not sell any Oregon grown Red Clover, but our Agriculture College advises Alsike Clover produced in Oregon does equally as well in Illinois. The color of the seed from Oregon is often much better and the berry plumper. Our Oregon seed is beautiful seed. We also can furnish Illinois Alsike at the same price so in ordering be sure to specify which you want.

Alsike is very good to use in a pasture or hay mixture. It makes a very fine quality hay and often stands several years without reseeding. As there are so many more seeds in a pound of Alsike than Red, it will go much farther, a bushel seeding usually from 10 to 12 acres.

New Sutton Steel & Steel Combined Buckhorn and Gravity Mill

The greatest mill made to finish cleaning seeds. Will remove noxious weed seeds no other mill will separate. This mill installed at Peoria. We have same kind at San Jose, without the buckhorn attachment.



With this mill we can take out Buckhorn and most all the dead grains. If you have some good clover seed, medium or mammoth containing buckhorn we will clean it up for \$1.00 per bu. in small lots, or 85c per bu. if you have 25 bu. or more. This mill will also remove green foxtail, or pigeon grass from clover and alfalfa.

Dodder and Dock machine. We also have installed at Peoria one of the new Rice Dodder and Dock mills. If you have

clover or alfalfa seed containing these noxious weed seeds, we will remove them for \$1.00 per bu.

Key to Cut of Weed Seeds

- 1, bracted plantain;
- 2, black seeded plantain;
- 3, rag weed;
- 4, ox-eye daisy;
- 5, red clover;
- 6, catmint;
- 7, crabgrass;
- 8, field dodder;
- 9, sorrel;
- 10, dog fennel;
- 11, chickweed;
- 12, lamb's quarter;
- 13, green foxtail;
- 14, prickly sida;
- 15, vervain;
- 16, madder;
- 17, yellow foxtail;
- 18, clover dodder;
- 19, heal-all;
- 20, yellow trefoil;
- 21, spurge;
- 22, curled dock;
- 23, lady's thumb;
- 24, buckhorn; rounded face-grooved face, shown in 29;
- 25, mustard;
- 26, alsike clover;
- 27, ox tongue;
- 28, pigweed;
- 29, buckhorn;
- 30, Canada thistle;
- 31, campion;
- 32, wild geranium;
- 33, pepper grass;
- 34, camomile;
- 35, mallow.



Noxious Weed Seeds Found in Clover, Alfalfa and Other Farm Seeds

GRADES OF SEED

In cleaning seed, we get 6 grades but sell only three of these which are as follows—

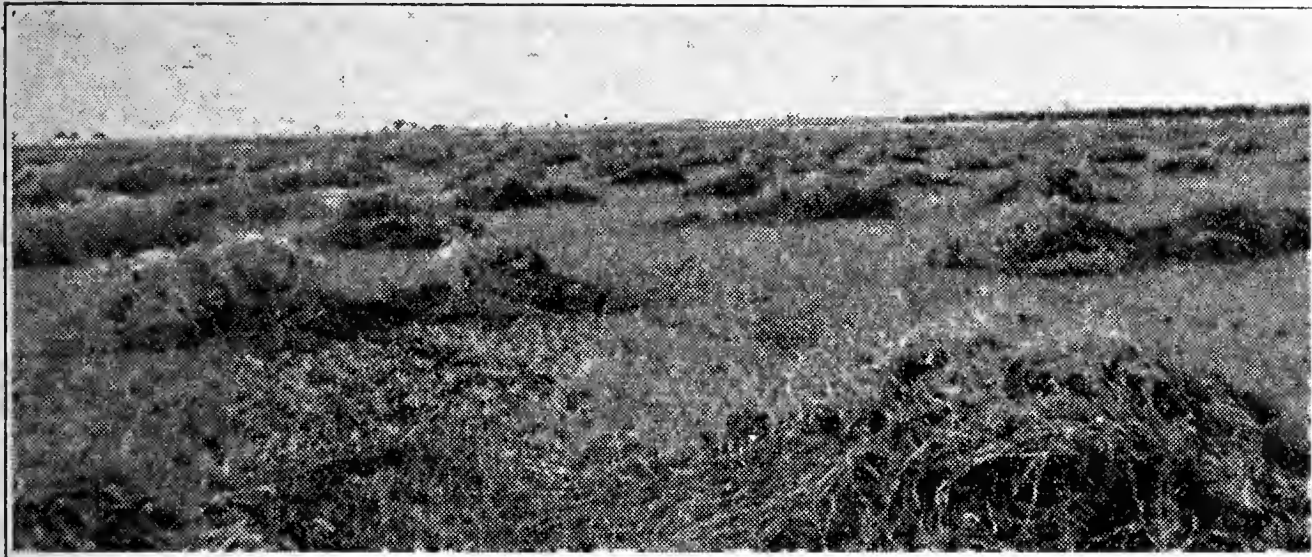
KELLY'S BEST, is the best grade of seed, testing 99.40 or better pure, no noxious weeds, all large plump grains, a grade of seed considerably above the average. For price, see price list enclosed.

FULL VALUE grade is a good grade of seed, testing

99.00% or better pure, not as large grains or as plump, but more seeds to the pound. No noxious tag.

FAIR grade. This is a good grade of seed for the price. Smaller grains and possibly some brown seed but very few dead grains as our gravity mill removes most all of these seeds.

Will comply with your state seed law. Will test 96 or better.



CLOVER MIXTURE

Our best legume to sow. From our many years of experience in growing clovers of all kinds, we find this mixture to be the best of any thing we can sow, especially where it is used for a crop of hay to be cut from the stubble in the fall and then to be turned under the next spring; or, if you want to let it stand over, it is equally as good.

We can really sell this at a lower price than you can buy these clovers separately and mix them as we often buy Red Clover and Alsike mixtures, Red Clover and Sweet Clover mixed and often Sweet Clover and Alfalfa mixed. These can be cleaned up in good shape, but they cannot be separated. They can be used in a clover pasture mixture just as well as pure seed.

This is a three-story crop. Lespedeza and Alsike make a thick stand close to the ground. Red Clover grows a little higher, and the Sweet Clover grows to be the tallest, above all the other clovers. On rich, well-limed land, with the average season, we believe it is the best plan to sow a mixture of this kind where you grow wheat. Let it stand until the next spring and plow it under instead of allowing your

land to lay idle the second year. Most of these clovers are biennial plants and the nature of them is to store up the plant food in the roots the first year. About all they do the next year is translocate this plant food from the roots to the top making a big top growth which is not worth as much to you as the nitrogen in the roots which you can plow under in the spring. It is best to be plowed early before it gets more than 4 inches high.

We sell this Mixture, 60 pounds to the bushel, and it consists of the following:

15 lbs. Red Clover
10 lbs. Alsike

15 lbs. Sweet Clover
10 lbs. Alfalfa

10 lbs. Korean Lespedeza

While we would not recommend that anyone in North Central Illinois, of this latitude, to seed Lespedeza alone as a crop, it certainly is well worth the cost in a mixture of this kind as it is a legume, a good fertilizer and produces a fair amount of good pasture late in the fall during August and September when oftentimes the drouth has reduced the other plants and pasture. Approximate price, subject to change, \$8.50.

Timothy

Timothy seed is again very cheap this year and a lot of it should be used. While it is not much of a fertilizer, it is a good thing to sow a small amount—two or three pounds per acre with your clover which will hold the clover up and keep

it from falling down and lodging. A small amount—about two pounds per acre—seeded with Alfalfa adds to the tonnage and makes very good feed. It acts as a preventive many times in bloating in cattle. For prices see price list enclosed.

Alfalfa

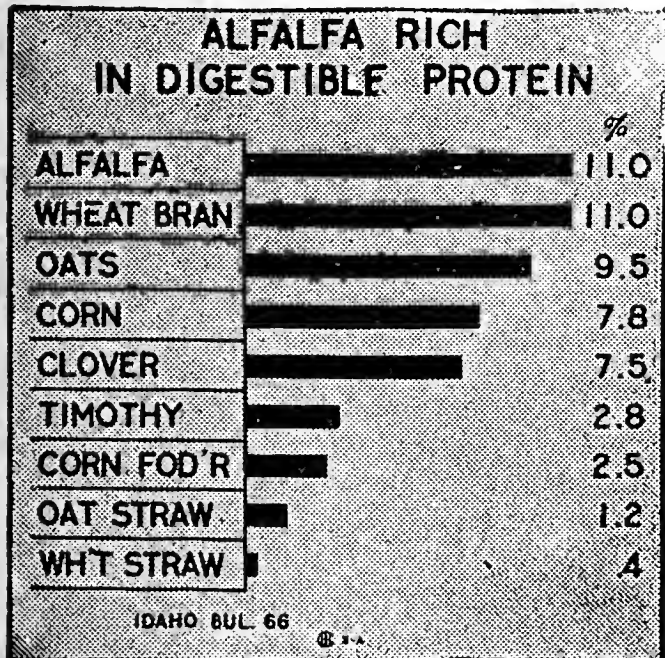
Alfalfa seed crop is very small, in fact about 17% less than the very short crop of last year. It is the shortest seed crop of any we have this year. Price much lower though than last year. Expect alfalfa to go higher and advise ordering this of your dealer at once. The best grades usually go first so why wait and take what is left?

Most of our alfalfa this year came out of Northern Nebraska and Southern South Dakota. For years we have secured some of our best alfalfa from this section which is unusually free of weeds. We want to call your attention to the special price of our Dakota No. 12 which is one of the best you can buy and on which the crop is very short again this year. Every year we sell out of Dakota No. 12 long before the season is over.

We always have one or two fields of Alfalfa and think any farmer uses poor judgment in not having sufficient acreage to furnish all the Alfalfa hay that he can use. It will pay him better than any other crop he can put in.

There is no need in trying to raise Alfalfa on sour land, better save your money. Buy lime and then try seeding Alfalfa. We never fail to get a good stand of Alfalfa, but we put it in in such a way that we naturally expect to get a good stand. In seeding Alfalfa, we do not use a nurse crop of any kind and usually sow it early in the spring soon as the danger of frost is past, working the ground thoroughly, having a good seed bed, usually on land which is fall plowed. The best way is to drill it both ways. This takes a little more time, but a good Alfalfa field will last you for several years and it certainly pays to take a little more time in the seeding and get a good stand than to produce only half a crop—the other half probably a good share of weeds which ruins the hay as well.

The Alfalfa seed crop this year is very short—much below the 5-year average. This is true especially in the west and northwest. The drouths of 1934 and 1936 ruined millions of acres of the best Alfalfa in the United States, in North and South Dakota and Montana; and it will be many years before much of this acreage will be in production. This year we purchased most of our Alfalfa seed from Northern Nebraska and Southern South Dakota, where good, hardy



From the chart above you can see the value of alfalfa.

seed is produced and usually very free of noxious weeds. This seed is well adapted for all of Illinois or any other section in this same latitude.

In seeding Alfalfa the amount required to secure a good crop varies greatly according to soil types. Some soils require twice as much seed to get a stand as others. We recommend sowing 20 pounds per acre on thin or high clay land. On medium fertility levels 15 pounds usually produce a good stand. On rich black soil or brown silt, high fertility levels, 10 to 12 pounds are sufficient. In seeding any kind of Alfalfa, it is very essential that the seed be inoculated. Use Kelly's Jelly Inoculator. For prices see price sheet enclosed.

Buy Only Verified Origin Seed

The same condition exists this year as last year, a serious shortage of good western and northwestern Alfalfa but a big crop in the southwestern states where more seed is being produced every year—seed not adapted to our section. New Mexico, Texas, Arizona and southern California usually produce a lot of good Alfalfa seed which is very good to reseed in these sections but we think not fit for seeding in the Corn Belt.

We are Verified Origin Dealers, and, if you buy Alfalfa from us, you buy seed in sealed bags with a Verified Origin Tag which gives you the state in which it was produced.

This picture was taken on one of our farms where we cut more than two tons per acre of good stubble hay from seed seeded on the wheat last spring. We seldom sow anything as a fertilizer except our clover mixture which gives much better results than sowing any one clover. This hay makes fine feed for cattle during the winter. If not cut for hay makes a lot of good fall pasture. This was on rich black swamp land which should produce 100 bushels per acre Hybrid corn next year.



All alfalfa is packed in bu. sealed bags. No charge for bags containing alfalfa.

Hardy Northwestern Alfalfa

This is the biggest seller we have and one which does well throughout the Corn Belt. It is very hardy and produces a good tonnage of fine quality hay. For prices see price list enclosed.

Dakota No. 12 Alfalfa

This is a very hardy strain of Alfalfa which has been produced in the Black Hills of South Dakota and Northern Nebraska. This is a strain of Alfalfa which many think originally came from Grimm but in most tests produces even better than Grimm—also more winter hardy.

Our stock of this variety has been limited every year on account of the small production in this section, but we are very fortunate this year in having a good supply although we again expect this supply to be exhausted long before the season is over. We have some of the best quality Dakota No. 12 this year we have ever handled.

We received one big car which tested 99.90% pure. This car cost us something over \$14,000. We are unloading another car at the time we are writing this catalog, January 5th, of some equally as good, part of this car being Dakota No. 12, Cossack and Grimm. It takes several carloads of Alfalfa for us every year, but we are fortunate in being able to get more Dakota No. 12 this year than for three or four years. For prices on Kelly's Dakota No. 12, see price list enclosed.

Blackfoot Blue Tag Idaho Grimm

This is a strain of Grimm which has been produced in Idaho by the Blackfoot Association of producers, who market their alfalfa under a brand called "Blackfoot." The first producer of Blackfoot Grimm Alfalfa moved from Pawnee, Illinois, to Idaho more than forty years ago. This all comes

in their own branded, sealed bags. For prices see price list enclosed.

Northwestern Grimm

This Alfalfa comes from the same section as some of our Dakota No. 12, coming from some fields which have been seeded for 15 or 20 years. Grimm Alfalfa has a low crown, large bushy root system and produces a good tonnage of very fine quality hay. Price, see price list enclosed.

Cossack Alfalfa

The best Alfalfa we have to offer, being the most wilt resistant and less susceptible to winter killing. Much of the Alfalfa throughout the Corn Belt and even in the western Alfalfa producing sections is killed or badly damaged by bacterial wilt.

From tests made at the University of Wisconsin, we find the following results:

After 3 years of wilt disease, Cossack showed 14 plants to a square yard, Grimm showed 7.

After 4 years of wilt disease, Cossack showed 8 plants to a square yard, Grimm showed 3.

After 5 years of wilt disease, Cossack showed 4 plants to a square yard while Grimm showed only 1 plant to 2 square yards.

Cossack is not only the most wilt resistant and winter hardy but also produces the most hay of any variety with the exception of Ladak, which will produce a little more total tonnage in the season, but the first crop is always very coarse. Second and third cuts of Ladak usually are very short on account of having very poor recuperative power. From our many years' experience in buying Alfalfa in Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas, especially during the dry years of 1934 and 1936, some of these ranches would have a fairly good crop of Cossack where under the same conditions, Grimm was so badly damaged by the heat and drouth that it produced no seed. Price, see price list enclosed.

Oklahoma Alfalfa

Northern grown Oklahoma Alfalfa has given very good results throughout the Corn Belt section, and this we can offer you at a very reasonable price. Quite a lot of Alfalfa now is grown for only 2 or 3 years in a crop rotation, and for this purpose it is very good. On land which will produce Alfalfa well, some of our customers say they prefer sowing Alfalfa instead of Sweet Clover as a fertilizer where they can let it lay over for year or two. For prices see price list enclosed.

Lawn Grasses

KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS

Big Crop, Excellent Quality

We are one of the largest handlers of Bluegrass in Illinois specializing in high grade seed. Every year we sell several carloads of Bluegrass. Bluegrass is the foundation of all good lawn grass mixtures. Also good in permanent pasture mixture. Our seed is all western grown mostly in northern Missouri and Nebraska, where the best seed is produced. 25 years ago we bought from Kentucky, but their meadows are older and soil much weedier. 100 lbs., \$13.50; 25 to 100 lbs., \$15.00; 5 to 25 lbs., 20c lb. This is specially cleaned 21 lb. seed, free of weeds. New crop, extra fine quality. Lower grades, lower price.

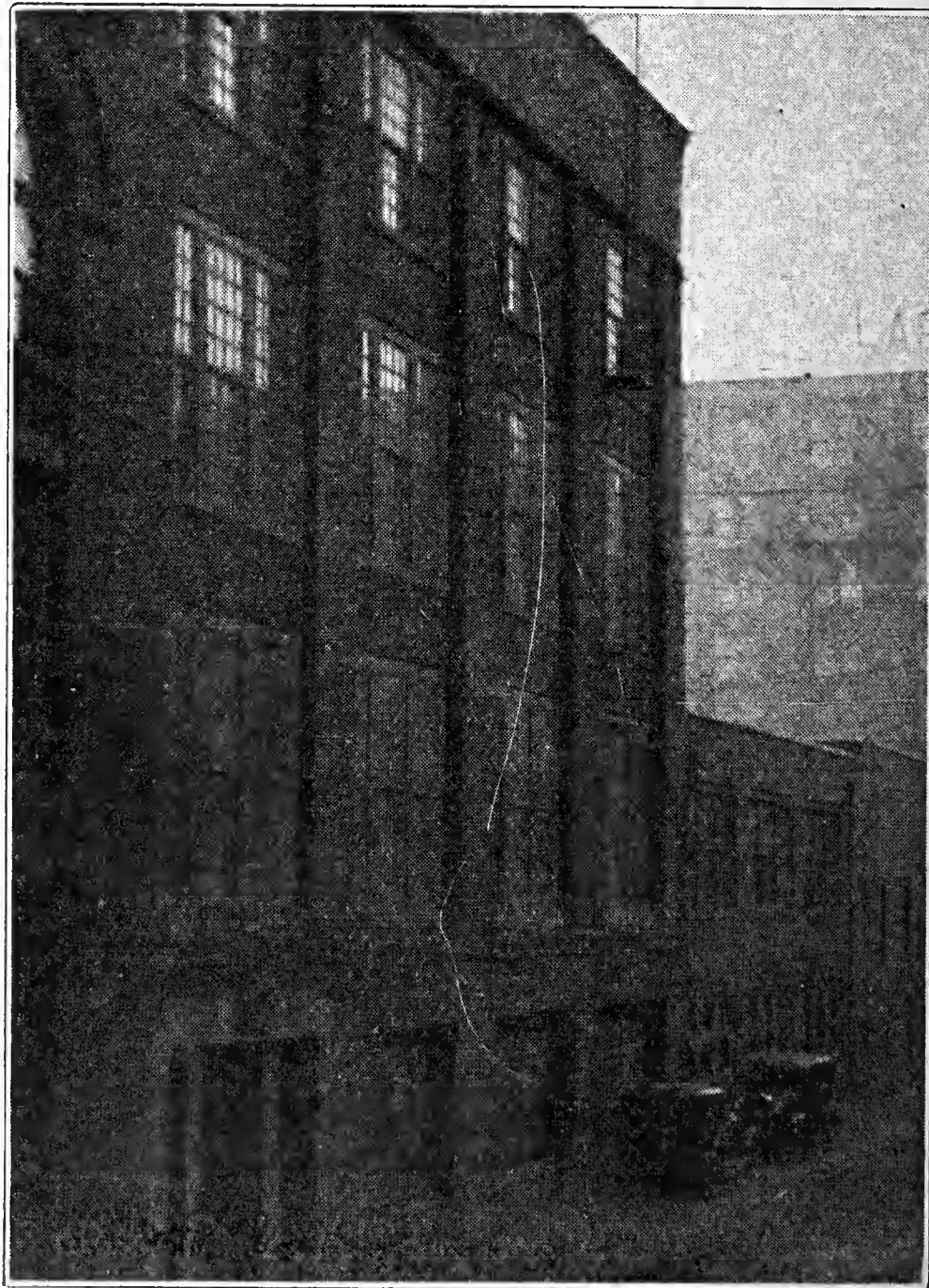
Fancy Red Top. Small lots, 20c lb. Large quantities, \$15.00 per 100 lbs.

White Dutch Lawn Clover. Small lots, 60c lb.; 25 to 100 lbs., 50c lb.

Kelly's Stay Green Lawn Grass. The best we can make, bent grass, bluegrass, chewings Fescue and other high grade grasses. 1 lb., 35c; 5 lb. bag, \$1.50.

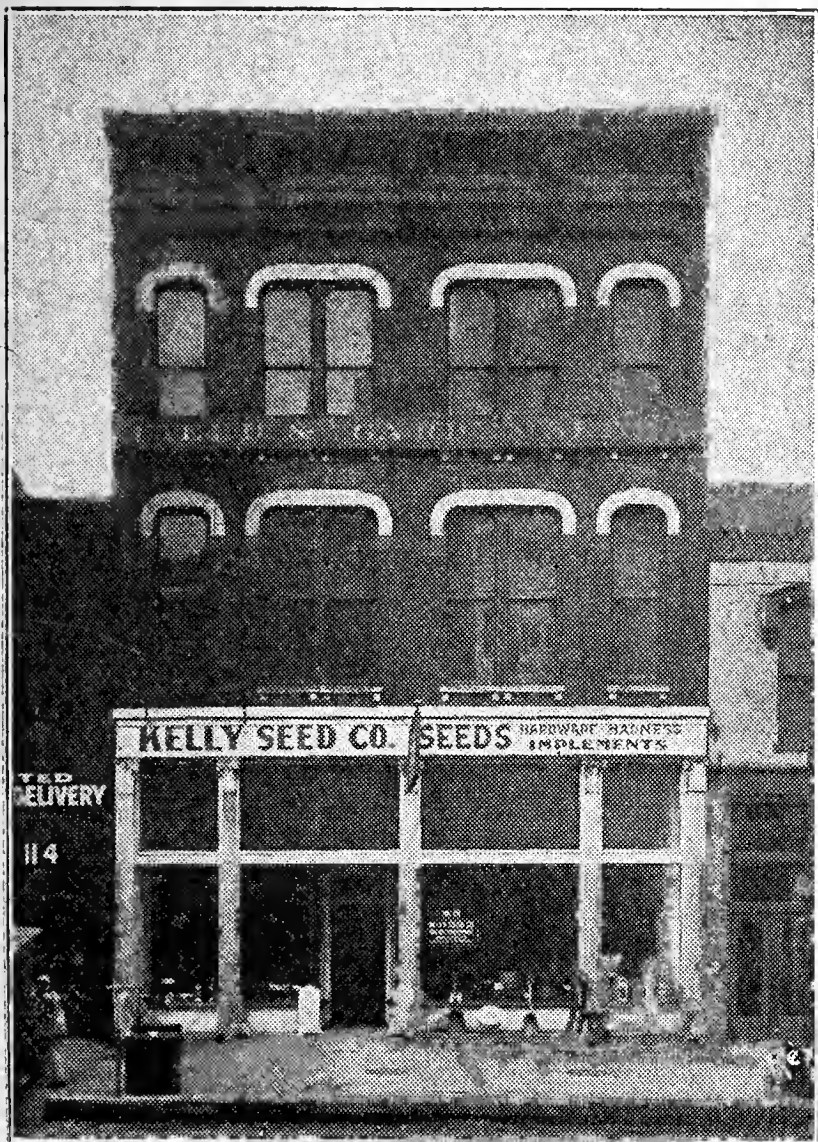
Kelly's North Shore. A good honest mixture. 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb. bag, \$1.00.

Kelly's Shade Place. For shade spots. 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.



Our Peoria warehouse. Capacity 85 carloads. Switch goes in building. Can load or unload four cars at one time.

SWEET CLOVER



OUR PEORIA STORE

Located at 116-118 So. Washington St., 1½ blocks from court house square. Glad to have you make this your headquarters when in our city.

Grundy County makes neither the top growth nor the root growth that the Big White Biennial produces. The value of a sweet clover plant can be judged by the top growth as the root growth is always in proportion to the top growth. Grundy County Sweet Clover does not have the hard seed coat such as much of the Big White and can be seeded without being scarified. Price, Kelly's Best Grundy County, see price list enclosed.

Do not cut or pasture Sweet Clover early in the fall. Often the fertilizing value of Sweet Clover is destroyed by pasturing early in the fall as the sweet clover plant stores up most of the plant food in the last sixty days before it goes into a dormant condition for the winter.

You will notice by the following chart that Sweet Clover cut on September 7 had only 340 pounds of top growth and 140 pounds of dry weight roots. Whereas Sweet Clover cut on November 2 showed 2370 pounds of dry weight tops and 980 pounds of dry weight roots. The following figures from the Ohio Experimental Station gives dry matter in pounds per acre on May the 13th and the tops and roots of sweet clover cut at various dates the previous fall:

Date of Cutting	Dry Weight Top	Dry Weight Roots
September 9th	340 lbs.	140 lbs.
September 25th	1,230 lbs.	620 lbs.
November 2nd	2,370 lbs.	980 lbs.
Not cut in fall	2,170 lbs.	990 lbs.

Korean Lespedeza

We have two varieties of Lespedeza to offer. The common Korean of which there is a very large crop this year can be used to a good advantage on account of the low price by seeding it with good mixtures.

The price on Korean Lespedeza varies greatly according to the amount of dodder it contains. It is almost impossible to clean any southern grown Lespedeza of the dodder which is a very objectionable weed and one which you would not want started on your farm. We are offering only Central Illinois grown Korean Lespedeza this year, dodder free. Price, see price list enclosed.

Giant Lespedeza

This is a variety of Lespedeza which grows much taller and makes more growth than the common Korean. It grows almost as tall as Alfalfa on good soil. Will also grow much farther north than the Korean Lespedeza. Price, 20c per pound, subject to market change.

Wisconsin State Pride No. 7 Certified

This we consider our best oat. What we are offering is our own growing. Certified by the Illinois Crop Improvement Association, showing a crop purity of 99.50, produces a goodly amount of straw which is a very stiff straw, stands up well and on account of the hard straw is affected less by chinch bugs than any oats we have. Medium early maturing, usually around the 15th of July. We bought the seed of these oats four years ago direct from the Wisconsin Agricultural College. For best results sow 2½ bushels per acre. Price, small lots, 50c per bu.; 25 to 100 bu., 45c per bu., all subject to market change.

The crop of Sweet Clover in the United States this year is not up to normal, but a rather large crop of very good quality was produced in Canada. The price again is very low on Sweet Clover and a lot of it should be used.

Sweet Clover is a nitrogen factory, producing nitrogen at a much lower cost than you can buy it. One acre of a good stand of Sweet Clover will produce as much nitrogen as 16 loads of manure, as much phosphorus as 200 pounds of phosphate, as much potassium as is contained in 133 pounds of potash and all for the cost of less than \$1 per acre for seed. Besides you usually get a lot of good fall pasturing.

We do not recommend allowing Sweet Clover to stand over the second year which just removes the plant food stored up the first year to a big bushy top growth which is of little value. Plow sweet clover under in the spring before it gets a growth of more than 6 inches high.

We recommend sowing 10 pounds per acre on average soil, more or less according to the fertility of your soil. There is no need in wasting money trying to get a stand of sweet clover on thin acid soil. Better sow a mixture of some kind containing a large proportion of Lespedeza.

It is very essential that Sweet Clover be inoculated. Use Kelly's Jelly Inoculator for best results.

BIG WHITE BIENNIAL, BEST

This variety produces not only the most top growth, but develops a much larger root system, often going down several feet in the soil bringing up valued plant food nearer the surface where it can be used in succeeding crops. It has the power to break up hard sub-soils making it much more productive, allows better soil circulation and a better soil life. Price for Kelly's best grade, see price list enclosed.

Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover

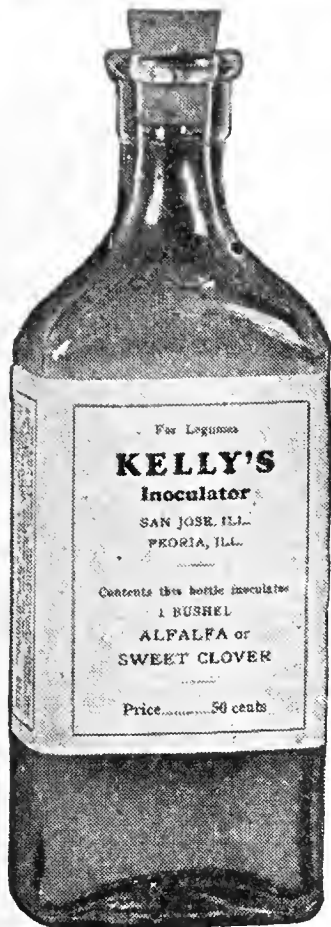
Yellow blossom sweet clover is very hardy and seems to be encroaching more and more on the White Blossom varieties. It is one of the hardiest of all sweet clovers. You can sometimes get a stand of the Yellow Blossom variety much easier than with any other variety. It produces a lower, bushier plant than the Big White, makes finer stemmed hay, and for pasture, we would recommend a seeding of about 50% Big White and 50% Yellow Blossom as Yellow Blossom matures from two to four weeks earlier than the Big White and by sowing the mixture, you get a better pasture over a longer period. Prices usually range from about 25c to 50c per bushel more than the Big White. Price, Kelly's Best, see price list enclosed.

Grundy County Sweet Clover

This is a hardy, dwarf variety which originated in Grundy County, Illinois. It is a white blossom variety which grows only to a height of about 4 feet, producing an enormous quantity of seed which is much easier to harvest than the Big White Biennial. We do not recommend the use of Grundy County Sweet Clover only in some cases on black soil where seeded with wheat or oats. Then Big White Biennial makes too tall a growth which interferes with the harvesting of the grain crop.



Wisconsin State Pride No. 7 Oats
Grown by Kelly Seed Co. 5 foot high,
and notice how they stand up.



Kelly's Inoculators

Inoculation of seeds is no longer a new thing and there is no need of taking up much space in our catalog regarding inoculation.

Some still inoculate by using soil, but this is very poor economy as they often carry the disease such as bacteria wilt to the new fields, inoculating it with this wilt disease which it soon destroyed.

It is much better at the price of pure inoculators, to buy pure inoculators which are absolutely free of any of these soil born diseases. We recommend for all small seeds, Kelly's Jelly Inoculator. On soy beans and cow peas, we recommend Kelly's Humus Inoculator.

Prices

Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Clovers

1 bushel size.....	35c	5 bushel size.....	\$1.15
2 1/2 bushel size.....	65c		

Humus Inoculator for these Clovers and Alfalfa, same price.

Kelly's Jelly Soy Bean Inoculator

2 bushel size	35c	5 bottles or more.....	65c ea.
5 bushel size	70c		

Kelly's Humus Soy Bean Inoculator

This bacteria is grown in a moist, humus which proves ideal for this purpose. Some prefer this form of inoculation for soy beans as it is very easy to apply. Humus is a fine black dust form, just enough moisture in it for good growth of the bacteria. We do not recommend a dry inoculator as we have found from experience it is not the best.

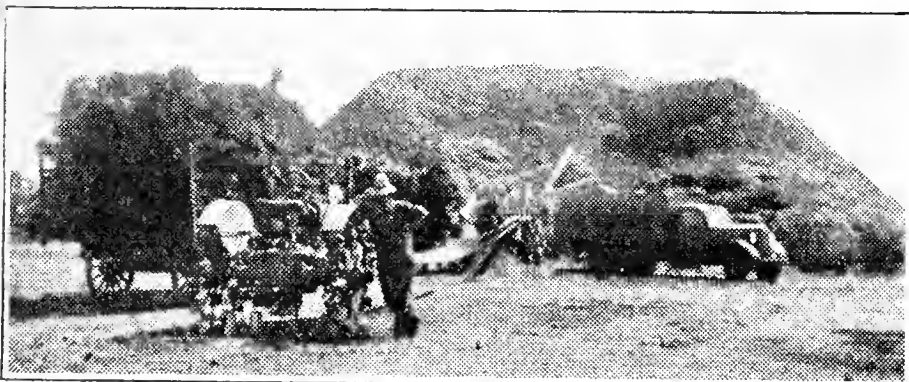
Kelly's Soy Bean Humus Inoculator Prices

5 bushel size.....	\$0.65
10 bushel size.....	1.00
25 bushel size.....	2.00



Clipper Mills

Every farmer should own a good fanning mill, something which will pay for itself in a short time not only in cleaning up small lots and odd lots of seed but in cleaning up the farm of weeds. In cleaning soy beans these splits can be sold at only a few cents discount below the market whereas if you sow the splits they are only good as a fer-



Thrashing on one of the Kelly farms. We own our own thrashing machine and have enough men without having to hire extras for thrashing. We only thrash our own grain, so do not get it mixed with other varieties.

tilizer which makes very very expensive fertilizer. They also can be sold as feed and the same is true of split cow peas.

Clipper Mills are made in many sizes, two farm sizes. No. 1 "B" cleans about 10 bushels of clover seed an hour and comes equipped with 12 sieves and a drive pulley for use with gas engine or motor. Price, \$42.50. No. 2 "B" has about a 50% greater capacity and comes complete with 12 sieves and drive pulley for use with gas engine or motor. Price, \$50.

From our more than 30 years' experience in the seed business, we have found the Clipper Mill to do the best work of any mill made. We not only recommend and sell Clipper Mills, but use 5 of the larger mills in our own businesses.

We are Illinois distributors for the Clipper line, buying them by the carloads and usually have more than 100 mills in stock at all times. Clipper mills are sold through your dealer, and we would ask you to please inquire of him for mills, as we do not ship any mills into a town where we have a dealer. If there is no dealer in your town handling Clipper Mills, give us the name of your best seed or implement dealer.

No. 2 "B" which cleans 15 bu. of clover seed per hour, complete with 12 sieves and drive pulley for use with gas engine or motor, \$50.00.

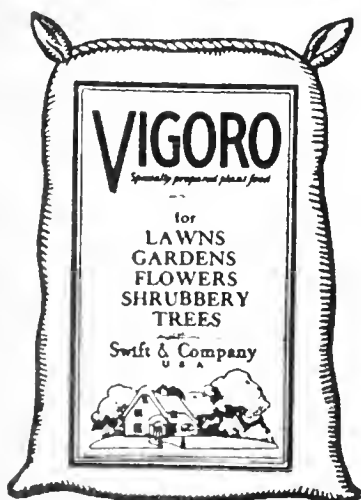
If you have a dealer in your town who stocks Clipper mills, buy from him. If you have no dealer in your section, send your order to us. We do not ship mills into a town where we have a dealer.

HOT CAPS

These as you will notice from cut are miniature hot houses which protect plants from frost, wind, driving rains, insects and ground crusting. Hotcaps not only protect the plants, but makes them grow faster, increasing yield and an earlier market. They cost only about a penny and more than pays the little expense.

Prices: 100 caps, \$1.50; 250 caps, \$3.00; \$9.75 per 1,000. 250 hot caps, one setter and tamper, \$3.65. 100 hot caps, one setter and one tamper, \$2.25. Germaco garden setter, 50c. Standard Germaco Steel Setter and tamper, \$1.50.

BLACK LEAF 40



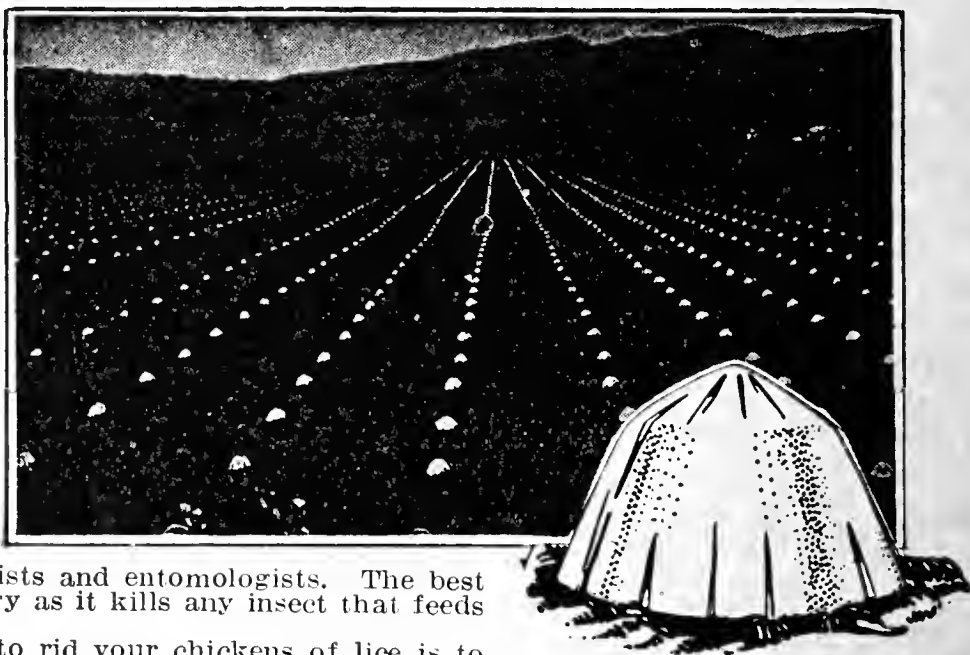
Is a powerful and effective insecticide which contains 40 per cent nicotine. A by-product of the tobacco plant. Kills aphids, thrips, and leaf rollers. May be used as spray against all insects. Recommended by florists and entomologists. The best thing to use on roses and shrubbery as it kills any insect that feeds on the leaves.

One of the new and best ways to rid your chickens of lice is to paint your roosts with Black Leaf "40." Ounce paints 13 feet of roosts; 5 oz. 75 ft. and lb. 200 ft. Oz. bottle, 30c; 5 oz. bottle, \$1.00; lb. bottle, \$2.25; 2 lb. tin, \$3.25; 5 lb. tin, \$5.85; 10 lb. tin, \$10.60.

New Life for Your Garden, Lawn or Shrubbbery—VIGORO

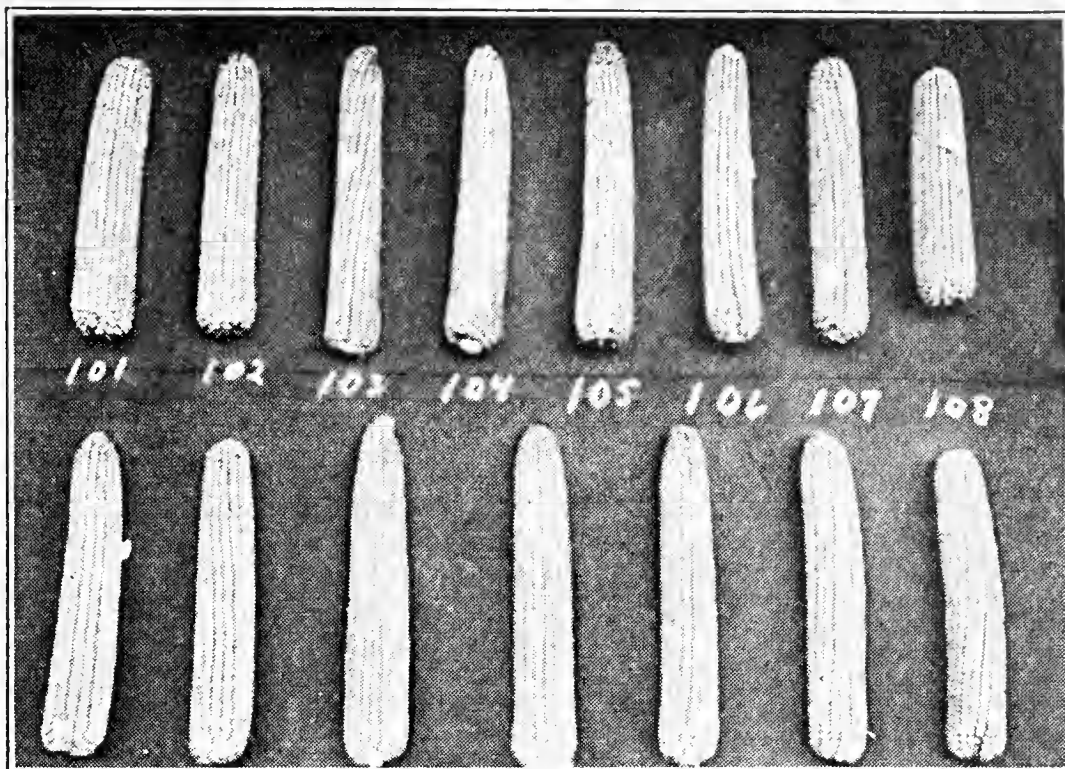
VIGORO is a condensed plant food, containing five times as much food as sheep manure. It is odorless, contains no weed seed and easy to apply. Directions in every bag. Send for booklet on "How to Make a Fine Lawn with VIGORO."

Use it on your lawn, flowers and shrubbery. Increases yield and quality of your garden. 25 lb. bag, \$1.50; 50 lb. bag, \$2.50; 100 lb. bag, \$4.00.



“Large Ears for Inbreds”

These are ears of which we expect to make good, lengthy inbreds. Most all of today's Hybrids are too short-eared and too early for producing the highest yields essential in south central sections. Large-eared corn cannot be produced in the short time. Corn should be planted early and given the full growing season in order to mature.



These ears are from the contest which brought out the longest ears in Central Illinois and range from 13 to 15 inches long. You will note some of them run, not only long, but are large in diameter. We paid 25c each for them and will start them on their journey to make a winning Hybrid in 7 or 8 years.

Our inbreds shown on the front cover lower picture were worked down from ears much like above. They are the results of several years' work, starting with 50,000 Kelly's yellow dent and 50,000 of Reid's improved. The cost of Hybrid corn is not in the one year when we make the double crosses, but the years of work and expense in producing the inbreds to make the single and double crosses. Very interesting work, but also very expensive.

Below we show a part of two hundred head of cattle and almost 400 head of hogs—worth \$27,000.00—a good combination with Hybrid corn for any farm. Requires 1,000 bushels of corn a week, 100 bushels of oats, 5 tons of hay, 2,000 pounds of cotton seed meal, and 1,000 pounds of soy bean meal. 100 lbs. salt.

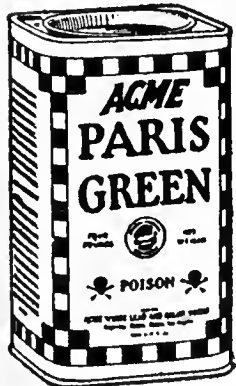
We hear some farmers say, Hybrid corn is not good for feed. From our experience in feeding many thousands of bushels of corn a year, we do find some early flinty Hybrids which are not good for feeding purposes, but we also find some Hybrids which are much better to feed than open pollinated corn. Cattle and hogs will fatten quicker because it is well matured and has the food elements in it to fatten quicker. We shall be glad to tell you which Hybrids are best for feed.

Feeding cattle is not a sure cure for poverty, but with careful feeding and some judgment used in buying, with hogs following and the fertility added to the farms we average a fair profit over a period of years.



We usually seed all our wheat and oats ground with our clover mixture as shown on page 13 which produces a lot of feed and also builds up the fertility of the land.

ACME INSECTICIDES FUNGICIDES



Acme Paris Green

A rich, emerald color and of fine fluffy physical character. Containing 55 per cent arsenious oxide, it will give quickest control where extreme measures are necessary.

For use on potatoes, cotton, tobacco; also to mix with arsenate of lead for fruit tree spraying where quick results are necessary.

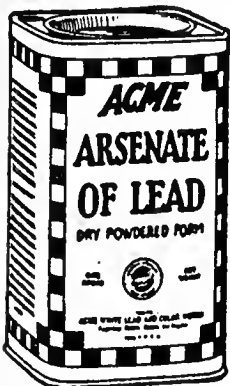
Prices: 1/4 lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Acme Lime Sulfur

A standard 33° Baume lime and sulphur converted into a dry powder but having all the effectiveness of the liquid product when dissolved in water.

For use in dormant spraying against scale, peach blight, leaf curl and twig borer. Summer spraying against scab, soot, red spider, blotch and mite.

Prices: 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lb. drum \$3.50; 8 12 1/2 bags in steel drum, \$12.00.



Acme Arsenate of Lead

The most favored arsenical insecticide found on the American market. It is safest to use on tender foliage and sticks well on the leaves. Recommended for fruit trees, vegetables, bushes and tobacco. Can be used as dust or spray.

Prices: 1/2 lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c; 4 lbs. 65c; 24 lb. case 6-4, \$3.75.

Acme Bordeaux Mixture

Prevents large losses caused by blight, rot, mildew, scab, anthracnose and certain other fungous diseases. It stimulates plant growth and greatly increases the harvests. Almost every kind of vegetable, fruit and shrub can be greatly improved by the early use of Bordeaux Mixture. 1 lb. 25c; 4 lb. bag 55c; 100 lb. drum \$12.50.



Acme Garden Guard

NON POISONOUS

A garden insecticide and fungicide for use as a dust. No water, no mixing, no muss.

For use on: Cabbage, cauliflower, tomato plants, melon vines, currants and gooseberries and other vegetables, flowers and shrubs of many kinds.

Prices: 1 lb. sifter carton, 30c; 4 lbs. 65c.



Acme Two-Way Spray

A balanced insecticide and fungicide containing 14 per cent arsenate of lead and 83 per cent Bordeaux Mixture. Two results with one application.

Use wet or dry on: Apple, sour cherry, currant and gooseberry, grape, pear, plum, strawberry, pecan, bean, beet, cucumber, pepper, potato, tomato and many other fruits and vegetables.

Prices: 1/2 lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c; 4 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. \$16.00.



LIQUID LIME SULPHUR, 50 gallon bbl., 22c per gallon.
LIQUID LIME SULPHUR, 30 gallon bbl., 25c per gallon.
LIQUID LIME, 10 gallon can, 75c per gallon.



**ACME
NICOTINE
POULTRY
DELOUSER**
APROVEN PRODUCT

Paint the Perches

Nothing you can do for your flock will pay greater dividends.

Patented Formula

Spreads Farther—Lasts Longer

Apply in the fall or by all means before brooding time in the spring. One pint treats 300 to 400 running feet of perches or 450 to 600 chickens.
Prices: 2 oz. tube, 30c; 5 oz. tube, 75c; pint cans, 1 1/4 lbs., \$1.75; quarts, 2 1/4 lbs., \$2.50.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGER LOTS

We buy spray material by the carload at very low prices. Club orders and large orchardists orders our specialty.

For directions as to how to use, write for spraying guide.

We sell Hudson, Meyers & Hayes Sprayers. Largest stock in Illinois.



ACME SPRAYING GUIDE

Compliments of
Acme White Lead and Color Works
Detroit, Michigan

WHEN AND WHAT TO SPRAY

Acme White Lead and Color Works
Detroit, Michigan

Write for this Fine Guide Free



GARDEN SEED—Hardy Northwestern Grown

No Order Accepted for Less Than .50

SEND IN YOUR GARDEN SEED ORDER EARLY. So many wait until time to plant and expect the order the next day. This is an impossibility. Please bear in mind you are not the only customer we have, but that we have thousands of them all over the United States, too many who, like you, wait too long before placing your order. We want to give you quick service, this is why we want your order early.

Last summer we visited a ranch of the largest grower of garden seeds for the wholesale trade and found they had 2500 acres in one ranch, producing garden seeds best adapted for their section.

Here we saw almost 1000 acres of beets, ready to thresh, two fields of Dark RED DETROIT of 250 acres each.

The land is deep black loam, just about as rich land as you ever saw, level valleys, some 100 miles long, ten to 25 miles wide, mostly irrigated from mountains on either side.

Our contracts are made for one to two years in advance, seed to be shipped to us soon as threshed and milled.

MARKET GARDENERS SPECIAL LIST

If you are a large market gardener, buying large lots, write for our market gardeners list, which gives exceptionally low prices.

Practically all of our beans and peas are grown on contract in Idaho where we find the best beans and peas are produced. In the past we have had



120 acre field of Simpsons Early curled. Much of our seed is grown in California, on contract for us by large growers who produce seed for the wholesale trade.

quite a lot of beans produced for us in Michigan but we like the northwestern beans and peas much better. They are grown in a high altitude which makes them very hardy. On new soil which makes them practically free of disease. Some of the beans in this section made as much as 48 bushels per acre this year.

BEANS

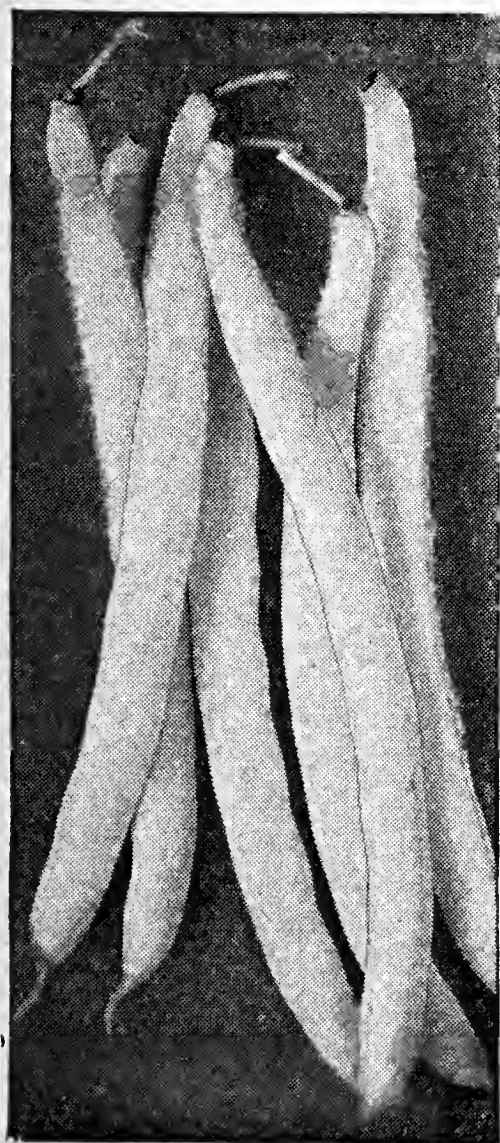
Rows should be about 2 ft. apart. Seeds covered $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Plant 3 to 6 inches apart according to size of beans. 2 lbs. plants 100 ft.; 60 lbs. to acre. Beans are very high in protein, furnishing the most protein at less cost than any kind of vegetable you can grow.

BUSH GREEN BEANS

BOUNTIFUL. Maturing in 55 days. Desirable home and market garden sort. Particularly valuable for early shipping. Pods light green, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 in. long. Stringless, brittle, dry seeds straw yellow. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

FULL MEASURE. 60 days. Unsurpassed for home and market garden. Plant large, very productive. Green pods, 6 to 7 in. long. Round, fleshy, brittle, stringless, fine grain. Seeds reddish brown mottle with buff. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD. 60 days. One of the best for home and market garden. Good canner. Plant large, very productive; pods medium green, 6 to 7 in. long. Stringless. Seeds yellowish brown. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.



Pencil Pod Wax

TENDERGREEN

A new, strong, vigorous growing bush pod bean, maturing in about 55 days, well branched and bear a great quantity of beautiful, dark green, round, extremely meaty, tender pods, six to seven inches long. Absolutely free of strings in all stages of growth and has the most delicious flavor. Pods mature early and are borne profusely for a long time. Beautiful appearance and high quality pods makes them ideal for marketing or canning.

1 lb. \$.20
5 lbs.85
10 lbs. 1.65

STRINGLESS GREEN POD. 55 days. Best variety for home and market gardens. Plants large, thrifty, very productive, pods medium green, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, almost $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and equally thick. Very fleshy, strictly stringless, fine grained, dry seeds coffee brown. Our own growing. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.65.

WHITE NAVY BEAN or EARLY MARROW PEA. Hardy, very prolific. Pods 4 inches long. Dry bean, small white. Lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

BUSH WAX BEANS

CURRIES RUST PROOF. 55 days. A good shipping variety, plants thrifty and productive. Yellow pod 6 inches long; seeds brown. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

TOP NOTCH GOLDEN WAX. 60 days. Our best home garden variety, also good canner; plants small, productive. Yellow pod $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long. Brittle, stringless. Seeds white splashed with violet, carmine and purple. Our own growing. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

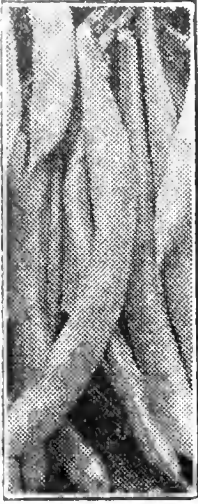
PROLIFIC BLACK WAX. 58 days. Good home and market bean. Plants small, heavy producer over long period; pods golden yellow, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, stringless, fine grained, tender. Seeds black. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

PENCIL POD WAX. 65 days. A good market gardener's and trucker's variety. Plant large and thrifty, very productive over long period. Pods bright yellow, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long. Stringless, brittle, fine grained. Quality unexcelled; seeds black. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. 50 days. Valuable home and market garden variety. Plants large, thrifty, pod golden yellow; $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long; stringless, fine grained, seeds white with black eye. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.



Tendergreen Green Pod



Kentucky
Wonder

Pole Green Pods

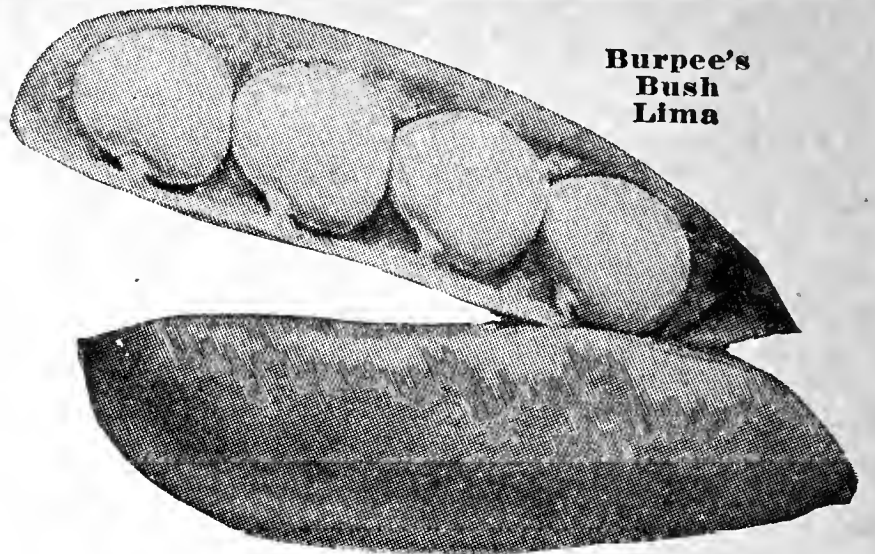
KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOME-STEAD. 72 days. Unexcelled for home and market garden. Excellent climber, thrifty, productive; pods green, 9 to 10 inches long, nearly round, very fleshy, brittle and tender. Seeds dun colored. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.65.

Dwarf Bush Limas

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMAS. 75 days. Plants large, fairly productive, pods large, 4½ to 5 inches long. Usually contain 4 large flat beans. Dry beans, large, flat white. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA (Potato Limas). 75 days. Plant large, erect, very productive, pods 4 to 4½ inches long. Contains three to four seeds, large, very plump, highest quality of any lima beans. Dry beans large, plump, white. Seed very scarce this year. Lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

HENDERSON'S BUSH (Baby Lima). 65 days. Plant medium large, fairly productive, pods 3 in. long, containing 3 to 4 seeds. Dry beans, white. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.



Burpee's
Bush
Lima

Pole Limas

KING OF GARDEN. 88 days. Good climber, very productive; pods 6 inches long, containing 4 to 5 beans, seeds large, thick, white. Best Pole Lima. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

LARGE WHITE LIMAS. 90 days. Very productive; pods 5 to 5½ in. long, usually 4 beans, flat, white. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

SEIBERT'S EARLY LIMAS. 80 days. Early and dependable for home, market gardening and canning. Pods 5 inches long, seeds large and thick. White. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Garden Beets

No vegetable will give you more pep than beets. In fact, any vegetable that is highly colored contains many vitamins. Sow at rate of 1 oz. to 100 ft.; rows 20 in. apart. Seeds should be planted about ½ in. apart, or better, sow rather thick and thin down to ½ in.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. 55 days. Splendid home and market garden sort. Medium top, flat globe shape with small tap root. Very dark purplish red. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

DETROIT DARK RED. 55 days. Best beet you can grow for table, home and market garden, shipping, also canning. Tops small, roots globe shape, very dark blood red. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.



Extra Early
Egyptian

EARLY WONDER. 50 days. Table, home and market sort. Tops small, roots flat, globe shape, purplish red. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP. 45 to 50 days. Best for sowing for early market. Dark red. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Sugar Beets

For sugar manufacture or stock feeding. 10 to 15 inches long; 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

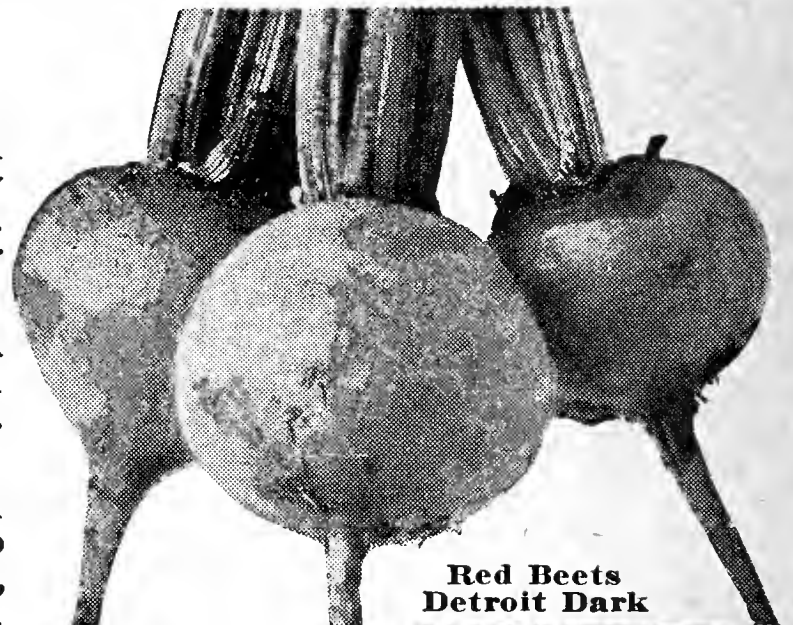
MANGEL WURZELS. Give an immense yield. Valuable stock feed. Plant early in the spring, rows 24 inches apart. 1 oz. seed plants 100 ft. 5 lbs. per acre.

GOLDEN TANKARD. Heavy cropper, easily harvested, roots large, slightly cylindrical, light gray above ground, taps orange yellow. Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

MAMMOTH LONG RED. Roots very large, long spindle shape, straight and thick. Oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

SWISS CHARD (Lucullus)

Leaves crumpled, makes very best greens, plants grow erect, stalks rounded and finely ribbed, foliage deep green. Oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.



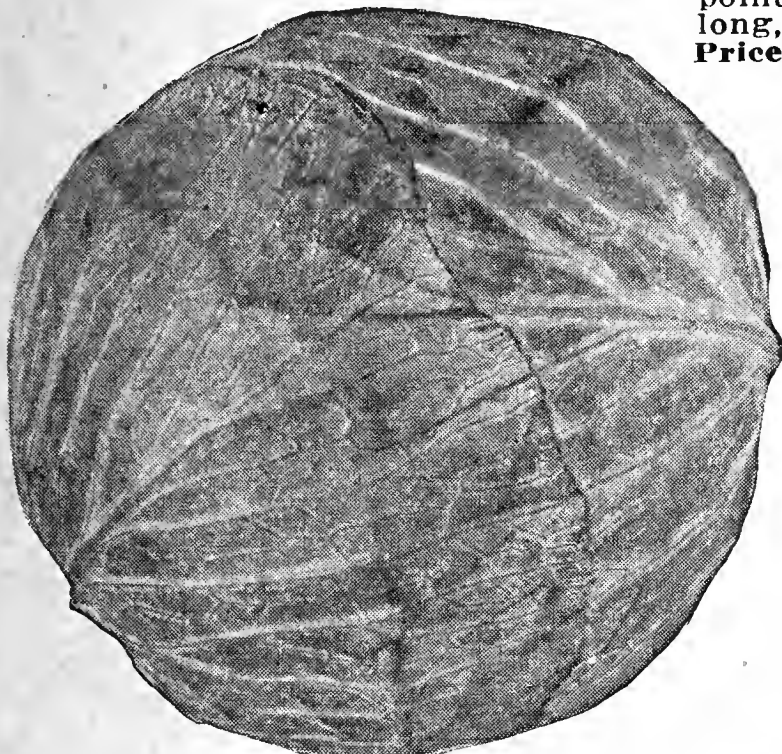
Red Beets
Detroit Dark



Mangel
Wurzel



Copenhagen Market Cabbage



Danish Ball Head

DANISH BALL HEAD. 95 days. One of the best late cabbages. Plants medium size, short stem, large head, 8 to 9 inches across, 6 to 7 inches deep. Weighs 7 to 9 lbs. Very firm. One of the best keepers, keeping favorably in storage until late February. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH. 105 days. Very large late cabbage. Popular for home and market gardens. Good keeper, large flat deep heads, 12 to 14 inches across; 7 inches deep, often weighs 12 to 14 lbs. Firm and good quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

WISCONSIN NO. 8. 100 days. Yellows resistant. Flat late cabbage for storage, shipment and kraut manufac-

Chantenay Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00.

Cabbage

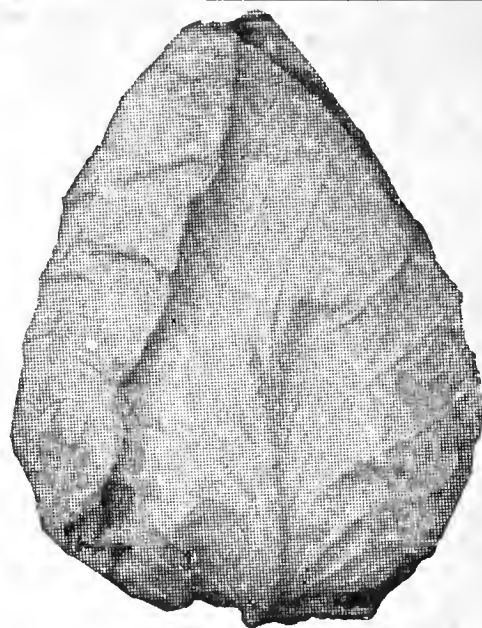
Sow in beds and transplant in rows. Plant 15 inches apart, rows 28 inches apart. One ounce seed will produce 4,000 plants. We can furnish Holland grown cabbage seed of some varieties. If you desire this let us know.

EARLY VARIETIES

COPENHAGEN MARKET. 65 days. Splendid for early market and shipping. Short stem, round heads, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, interior clear white, of excellent quality. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. 62 days. Very early variety. Heads pointed and firm. Usually 7 inches long, 5 inches thick, weight $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Price, $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

GOLDEN ACRE. 65 days. Best early cabbage, specially favorable for early marketing and shipping. Short stem. Heads uniformly round. 6 inches in diameter, weight 3 lbs. Similar to Copenhagen but several days earlier. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.



Early Jersey Wakefield

MIDSEASON VARIETIES

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN. 80 days. Good kraut cabbage, also splendid for home and market gardens. Heads very large, 8 to 9 inches in diameter. Usually weight 6 to 8 lbs. Stems medium short. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH. 90 days. Heads large and flat, firm and keep well. Similar to late Flat Dutch. Earlier and heads a little smaller. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

WISCONSIN ALL SEASONS (Yellows Resistant.) 90 to 95 days. Valuable substitute for the regular All Seasons in localities infested with "cabbage yellows." Chiefly used for kraut; also valuable for winter keeping. Heads large; commonly 10 to 12 inches across, 8 inches deep, and weigh 9 to 10 lbs. Similar to, but a trifle coarser and more variable in form than standard All Seasons. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.

LATE VARIETIES

MAMMOTH ROCK RED. 90 days. Excellent late cabbage. Splendid winter keeper. Heads 7 inches in diameter, weighs 7 lbs. Color, deep purple. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED. 90 days. Excellent late cabbage. Splendid winter keeper. Heads 7 inches in diameter, weighs 7 lbs. Color, deep purple. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.

CHINESE CABBAGE

(Often called Celery Cabbage)

WONG BOK. Heads 8 to 10 inches tall. Broad, firm, well blanched; tender and of excellent quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Carrots

Healthiest vegetable that grows. Contains more iron than any vegetable, contains elements your blood needs. Grow them in carrots, cheaper than buying from the druggists. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; rows 20 inches apart. Sow thick and thin down to 2 inches. 1 ounce will sow 100 ft.

CHANTENAY. 70 days. Early variety, good yielder, roots deep reddish orange, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. Stump rooted. Flesh deep orange. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

DANVERS HALF LONG. 75 days. Very productive. Home and market garden sort. Also good shipper. Roots deep orange, 6 to 7 inches long; $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. Blunt end. Flesh bright orange, crisp and tender. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00.

OXHEART. 75 days. Good keeper; roots scarlet orange. Broad, blunt and heart shaped. $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00.

RED CORE CHANTENAY. Distinct improvement over the common Chantenay especially in color, texture and quality of flavor. Flesh and core reddish orange, fine grained, sweet delicate flavor.



Danvers Half Long

**Large Crop
Good Quality**

Sweet Corn

Special Prices on Larger Quantities by Express or Freight

GOLDEN BANTAM. 85 days. A good yellow variety. Very productive, commonly bearing 2 ears. Eight rows, uniform ear. Rich golden yellow, tender, sweet and splendid flavor. **Lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 70c.**

GOLDEN CROSS. Hybrid. Greatest advance in Sweet Corn since the Golden Bantam was introduced. Bright yellow, 12 rows, very productive, only 6 days later than the Golden Bantam. Very resistant to Bacteria Wilt. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

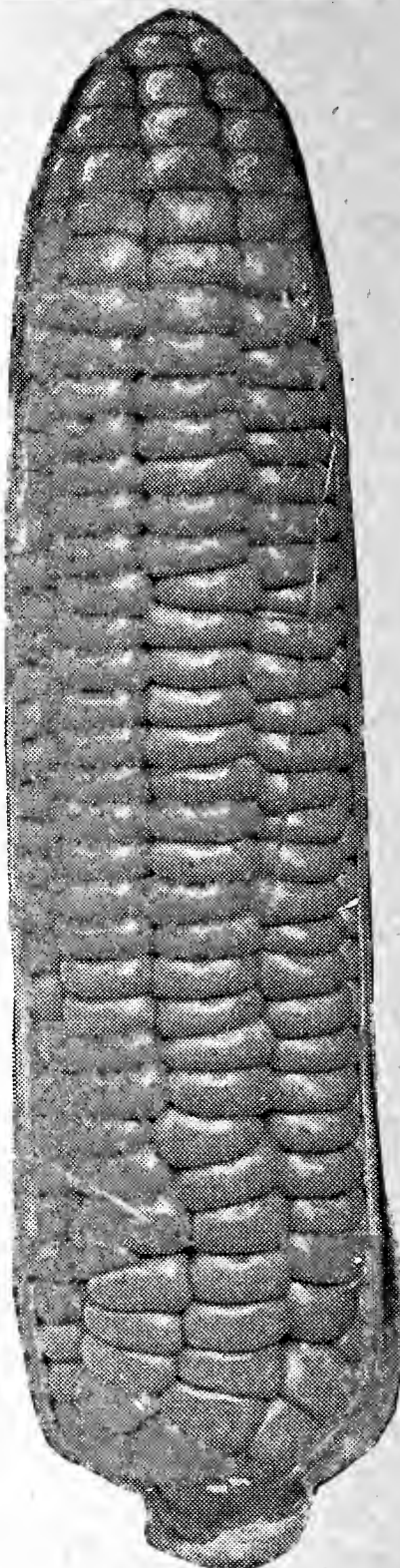
WHIPPLE'S EARLY YELLOW. 80 days. One of the best early yellow varieties. Mature in 80 days. 10 row, very hardy, more wilt resistant than the majority of early varieties. Grows medium height, sweet and very fine flavor. **Lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 70c.**

BANTAM EVERGREEN. Yellow. Ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long, 14 to 18 row combination of the quality of the Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen. Remains in table condition a long time. Ready in 95 days. **Lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 70c.**

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. Large late variety. 110 days. One of the best for home and market garden and the best of any variety for canning. Ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 inches long, grains solid and irregular rows, shoe peg shape. **Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 90c; 25 lbs., \$4.00.**

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. Standard late variety. Valuable for canning. Ears 8 inches long, 14 to 20 rows, grains deep, white, sweet and tender, remains in table condition for a long time. Ready in 105 days. **Lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 65c.**

Country Gentleman



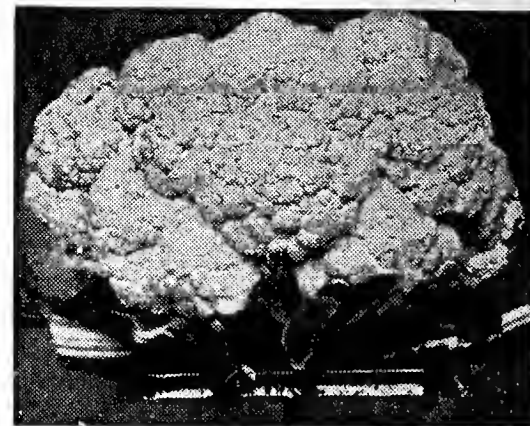
Golden Cross Hybrid

Cauliflower

The same methods that produce good cabbage will grow good cauliflower. The only great difference is that cauliflower heads must be protected from sunlight so as to make sure of the desirable white curd. Gather the tops of the leaves together loosely as soon as the heads begin to form. In shutting off the light, it is important not to cramp the heads.

DANISH GIANT, Dry Weather. 65 days. One of the most dependable in adverse, dry weather. Plants dwarf, short stemmed; larger than Early Snowball. Heads large, 6 to 7 inches across, commonly weigh 2 lbs.; white with tinge of cream; of splendid quality. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; oz., \$1.25.**

EARLY SNOWBALL. 52 days. The best for greenhouse forcing, early market, and shipping. Plants very dwarf. Heads snow white; deep, smooth, compact; about 6 inches across, weight $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs.; the standard of excellence in cauliflower. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; oz., \$1.25.**



Danish Dry Weather
Cauliflower



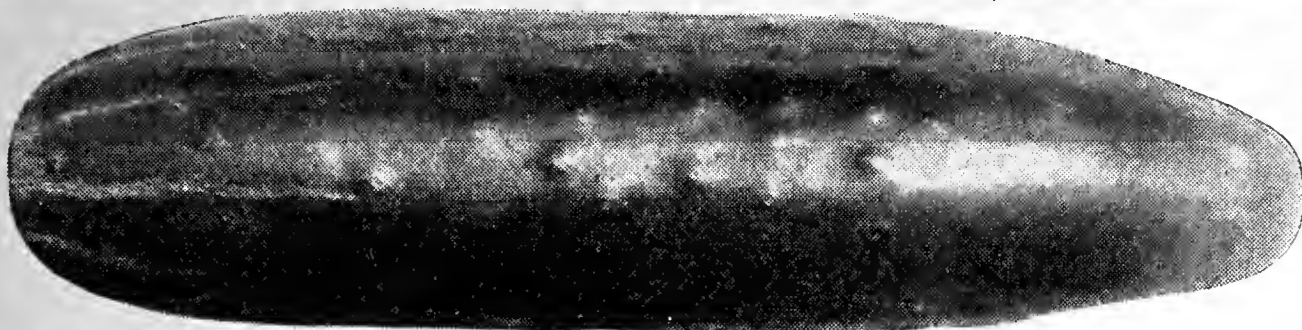
Golden Self Blanching

Celery

It will do you as much good to eat celery as to take the majority of medicines. Seed should not be planted more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and furnished with an abundance of water. Set plants 8 to 12 inches apart.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING (New Type). Standard market and shipping variety. Blades medium, fine stalk, 20 to 24 inches tall, leaf stalks thick and solid, blanches readily. Sweet nutty flavor. **Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.**

GIANT PASCAL. Matures late. Desirable for home and market gardens. Large and compact. Stalks long, thick and solid. Unsurpassed rich nutty flavor. **Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.**

**Davis Perfect**

BOSTON PICKLING. A good pickling and slicing sort. Medium dark green, black spined, 6 to 7 inches long. 60 days. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

CHICAGO PICKLING. Valuable pickling and slicing variety. Medium green. Black spine. 6 to 7 inches long, uniform size. 60 days. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

DAVIS PERFECT. Best slicing variety. Also valuable for shipping. Dark green. White spines. 9 to 11 inches long, tapered at both ends. Very few seeds, which makes seed higher priced. 68 days. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Cucumbers

Do not plant until soil becomes thoroughly warm. Cover seed ½ inch, plant in hills 3 feet apart, rows 5 feet, 6 to 8 seeds, thin to 3 or 4. 1 oz. will plant about 100 hills. 2 lbs. to acre.

EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE. Excellent for home garden, market garden and shipping. Dark glossy green, 8 to 10 inches long. Blunt, very uniform. 66 days. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Most popular and one of the best for home garden. Good slicer. Dark green, black spine, 12 inches long. Few seeds. 72 days. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

KIRBY'S STAY GREEN. Excellent shipping variety. Rich dark green. Retains color long after being picked. Seed sparse. 7 to 8 inches long, only slightly tapered. 60 days. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Endive

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN. Crispness and tenderness make this unexcelled for salads. Broad leaved, twisted and waved. Bright green. Inner leaves form a fairly solid cluster. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

GREEN CURLED ENDIVE. Leaves finely divided,

giving a rosy appearance. Center blanches to delicate white. Very hardy and vigorous. Good for fall and winter use. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

LARGE GREEN CURLED. Good home garden variety. Bright green. Leaves tinted with rose. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

**Black Beauty Egg Plant**

frosts improve the quality. Densely curled leaves which grow 3 feet high. Oz., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Egg Plant

A semitropical plant which requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seeds germinate slowly. Should be started in hot bed. Young plants should be shaded from the sun and sprayed with Paris Green as a protection from potato bugs. 1 oz. will produce 1,500 plants.

NEW YORK PURPLE SPINELESS. This is the best variety and most popular. Very vigorous and productive. Large size, fine quality, smooth. Plant yields 4 to 6 large fruits. Dark purple color. Firm, meaty; excellent quality. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

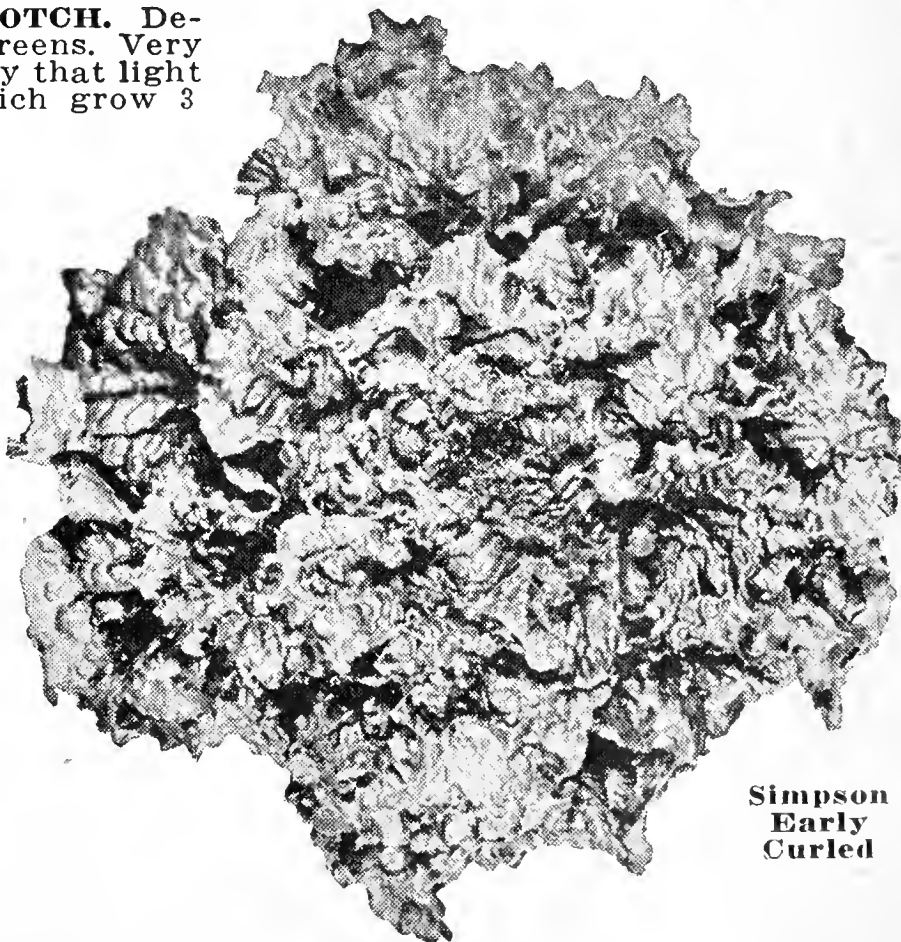
BLACK BEAUTY. Earlier variety than New York Purple. Thicker and broader. Glossy black purple color. Lasting quality. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

Kale

Member of the cabbage family. Widely grown for greens. Cultivate same as cabbage. Best after light frost. 1 oz. will produce 5,000 plants.

DWARF GREEN CURLED. Popular home garden sort. Exceptionally hardy. Finely curled, large pearly white leaves. Much used for garnishing and greens. Oz., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

TALL GREEN SCOTCH. Desirable variety for greens. Very ornamental. So hardy that light

**Simpson Early Curled**

Lettuce

A very healthful vegetable, high in vitamins, and contains much iron. Easily grown and more should be used. Sow in rows 15 to 18 inches apart; cover not more than ½ inch deep. 1 ounce plants 100 ft. 3 pounds to the acre.

BIG BOSTON. 76 days. Very popular in all parts of the world. Valuable for summer and fall use. Cabbage headed. Buttery head, deep and glossy. Plain edge leaves tinged with brown. Well folded head. Excellent quality. ½ oz., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c.

ICEBERG. 82 days. Very popular for home gardens. Tender heads, thin leaves. Wavy light green leaves tinged with brown. Heads very large, hard, and white inside. Crisp, very sweet and good quality but not buttery. ½ oz., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

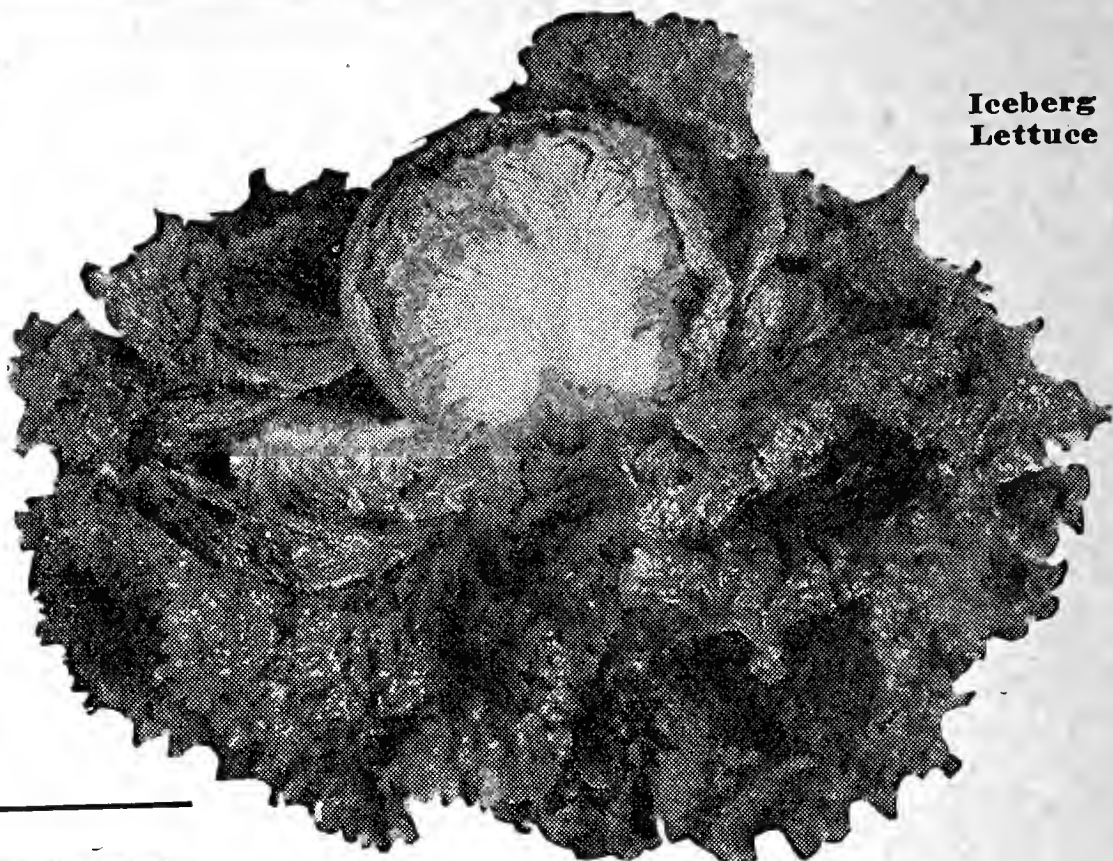
BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. Early, dependable in all parts of America. Plant large, compact, broad frilled light green leaves, crisp texture, splendid quality. ½ oz., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

LETTUCE—Continued

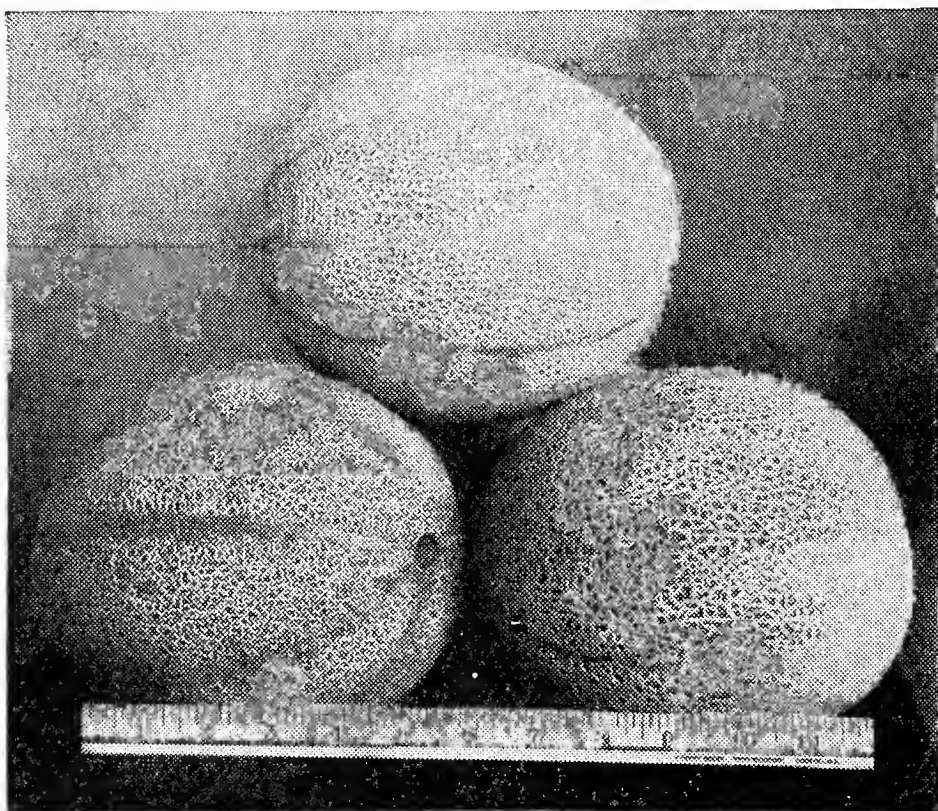
SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED. Also known as White Seeded Simpson. Our best leaf lettuce. Very hardy, early and dependable. Light lustrous green leaves, crisp good quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

GRAND RAPIDS. Best forcing variety. Very early. Hardy. Disease resistant. Best for greenhouse forcing. Solid, light green leaves, large and broad. Very tender and sweet. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

PRIZEHEAD. Very early, quick growing. Popular for home garden. Loose leaved. Outside leaves tinged red, inner leaves green. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.



Iceberg
Lettuce



Hale's Best

HALE'S BEST. Early melon. 80 days. Nearly round. 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Medium heavy netting almost devoid of ribs. Flesh very thick, fine grained. Deep salmon pink, richly flavored. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

HEARTS OF GOLD. One of the most popular medium size melons. Small, early variety, ripening in 100 days. 5 to 6 in. in diameter, orange salmon color, exceptionally thick, and fine flavor. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

HONEY ROCK. A new melon. One of the very best for roadside market. Shape is nearly round and heavily netted. 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Rind dun slate color, very tough. Will stand up better than any other melon we have to offer. Flesh rich salmon color. Sweet and spicy. Early medium, 90 days. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

NETTED GEM or ROCKY FORD. Comparatively small, green flesh melon, oval type. Weighs about 2 lbs. Best green flesh melon. A sure and abundant yielder. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

HONEY DEW. Green flesh winter melon. Creamy yellow fruit, 6 inches in diameter, sparsely netted skin, very thick flesh, light amber, green in color, fine grained, melting and delicious. Melons may be picked before fully ripe and if stored in cool place will remain in good shape for a long time. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

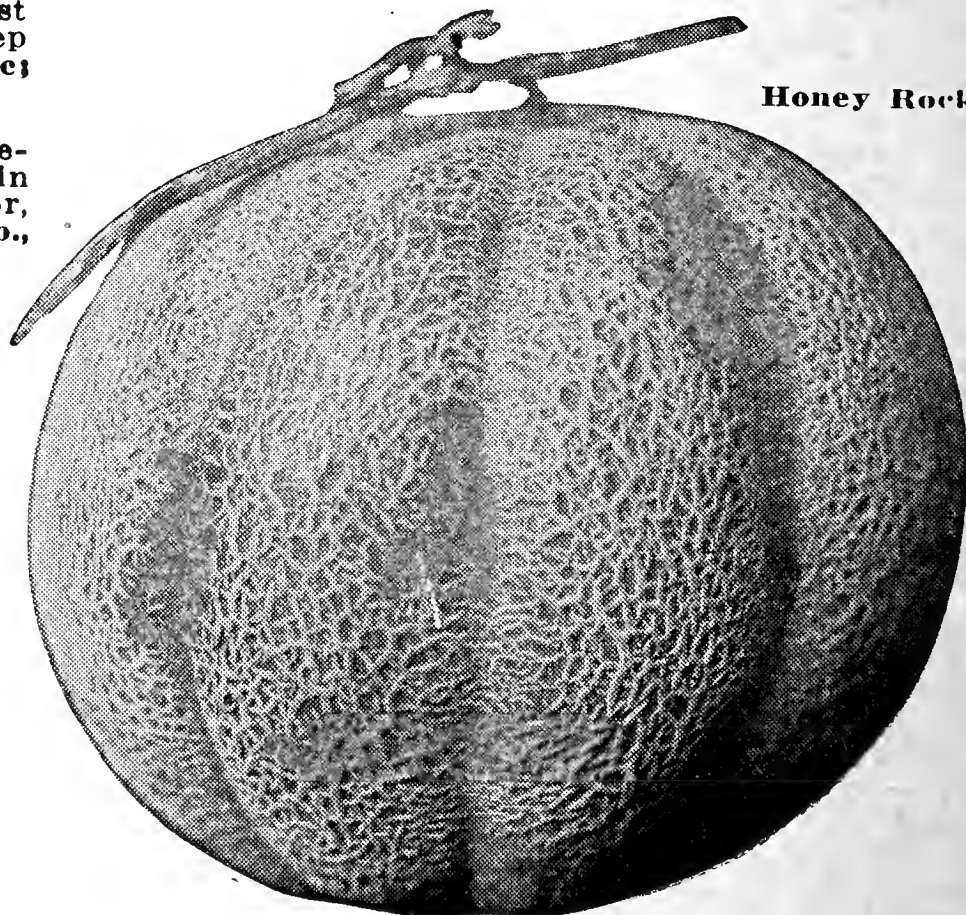
Muskmelons

Few products of the garden give as much fine eating as ripe, sweet melons right from the vine. Easy to raise. 1 oz. will plant 100 hills. 2 lbs. to the acre.

BURREL'S GEM or DEFENDER. 7 inches in diameter, oval shape, slightly ribbed, thick fine grained flesh, yellowish salmon in color. Ripens right to the rind. Ripens in 95 days. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

EARLY OSAGE. 64 days. Standard variety, of splendid quality for nearby markets and home use. Melons 6 to 7 inches in diameter, almost round, with shallow furrows, sparse shallow netting. Flesh very thick, salmon-orange, fine grained, sweet and aromatic. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

GOLDEN CHAMPLAIN. Earliest orange flesh melon. 75 to 80 days. Round, 5 to 6 in. in diameter. Slightly ribbed. Flesh fairly thick. Deep orange, very sweet. Good early market and home garden variety. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.



Honey Rock

Watermelons

Twenty-five cents spent for watermelon seed will produce enough melons for the entire season. Any home gardener can have delicious fruits, fresh from the patch, from the first of August until freezing weather. 4 oz. plants 100 hills. 4 lbs. to the acre.

TOM WATSON. The old-time melon. A long smooth melon, dark green skin, vine hardy, vigorous and productive. The largest long melon you can grow. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

STONE MOUNTAIN. Best large melon on the market. Combines extra large size with earliness and quality. Melon round in shape. Very dark green color. Unexcelled for sweetness and juiciness. Often weighs 50 to 60 lbs. Matures in 95 days. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

SWEETHEART. Splendid shipper and popular home and market melon. Large, round, slightly oblong, light green, hard tough rind. Seeds black. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

TRIUMPH. Largest Melon grown, often weighs 65 lbs. Dark green. Almost round. Red Heart, rather late maturing. One of the best late season melons. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

IRISH GRAY. Especially valuable for distance shipping. Fruits large, oblong, uniform, light grayish green rind, flesh bright red, seeds white. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET OR MONTE CHRISTI. The home garden melon. Dark thin green rind, long oval fruit, usually weighs 25 to 35 lbs. Ripens in 105 days. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

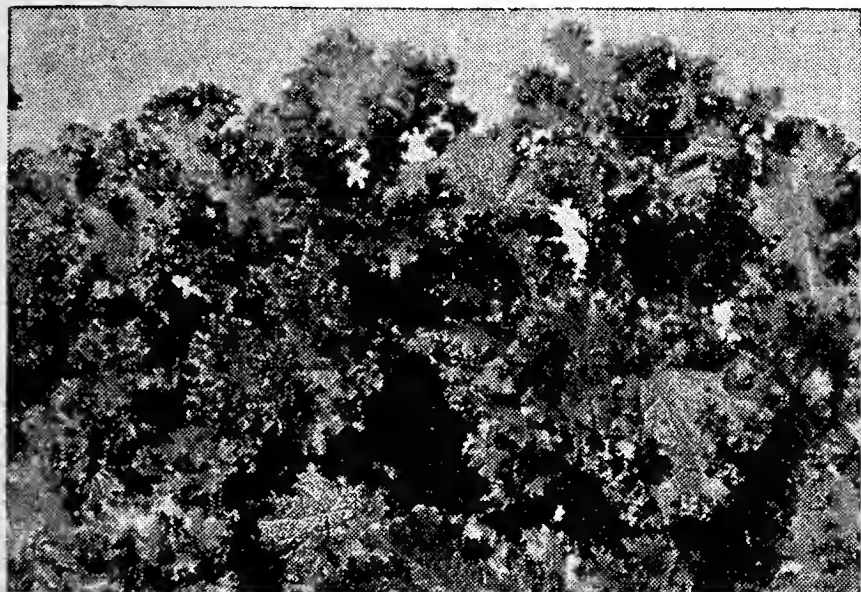
HALBERT HONEY. Our best all around Melon. Especially good for home use and market gardeners.



Dixie Queen

Long melon similar to Kleckley's Sweet. Green, with bright red heart, very crisp and sweet. Free of stringiness. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

DIXIE QUEEN in some sections is known as Cuban Queen. A new melon which is an enormous yielder, vines are vigorous, melons in form are round to oval, skin striped light and dark green, fruits are of good size, flesh bright red, crisp and splendid quality and good shipper. Seeds small white, and very few in each melon, one pound of Dixie Queen seed will plant as much ground as two pounds of Stone Mountain or other large seeded melons. Early maturing, 85 days, 30 to 40 pounds. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Giant Southern Curled Mustard

cooking and canning until quite large. Long, fluted, dark green, very good quality. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

MUSTARD

TENDERGREEN. Rapid and vigorous growth, narrow spoon-shaped leaves, standing longer than most varieties without shade. For home garden as well as shipping. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. Large light green leaves tinged with yellow, crinkled and flattened at the edge. Upright, slightly spreading plant. Very vigorous growing and good quality. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

OKRA

DWARF, LONG GREEN POD. Especially adapted for home gardens. Pods remain in fine condition for



Okra
Long Green Pod

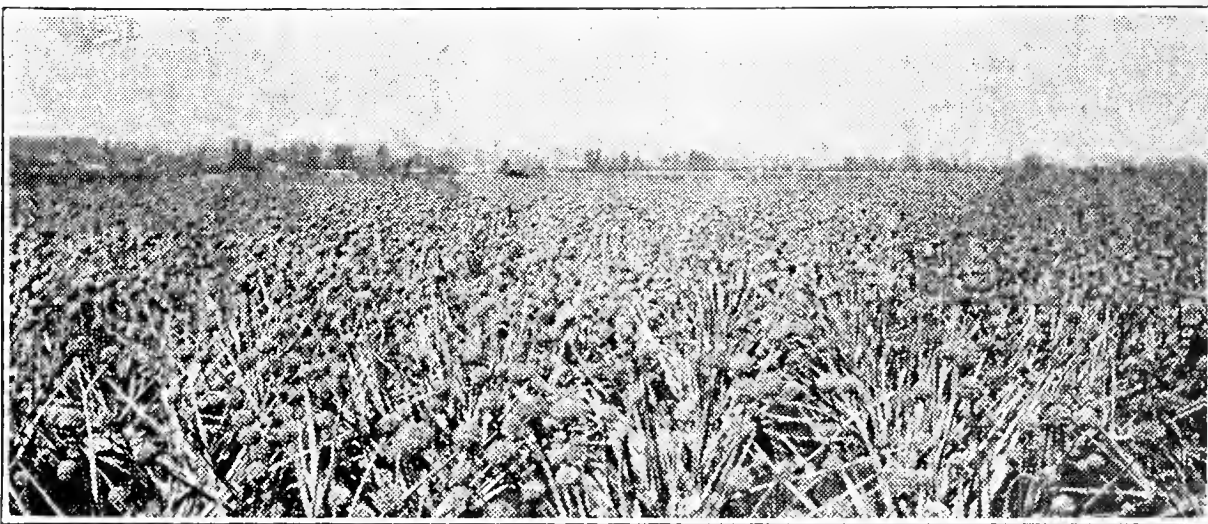
ONIONS

No other vegetable probably is used in so many ways as onions. Whether cooked alone or with other vegetables they are equally desirable. As an appetizer they have no superior. A row or two of onions in a home garden will furnish a supply from midsummer until the following spring. Plant shallow, ¼ to ½ inch deep, in rows 15 inches apart. ½ oz. will plant 100 ft. row. 5 lbs. to the acre.

RED ONIONS

RED WETHERSFIELD. One of the earliest best known red onion. Even in poor soil it produces heavily. Large, flat, thick, deep purple red skin. One of the best keepers. ½ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE. Also one of the best keepers. Large, medium early, smooth, deep purplish red skin. Fine grained and tender. ½ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.



Photograph we took on one of the Rohnert seed ranches in California last summer. It takes a lot of work to produce a 40 acre field of onion seed. Much of this work is now done by Filipinos. They are taking the place of the Japs on these seed ranches. Many Japs though are in the onion production themselves. There is no more cheap labor by these people, 35c per hour being about the minimum. Much of the work is done by the pound, bushel or some other measure. Whole families work this way. By the father, mother and three or four children working they make as much as \$50 to \$75 a week. Prunes are not picked from the trees, but drop on the ground and picked up this way. A good picker will pick up 100 baskets in a day for which he receives five cents a basket. Boys 10 to 15 years old often make \$2.50 a day. Most of the common labor is done by Filipinos, Japs and Chinamen.

ONIONS—Continued

Yellow Varieties

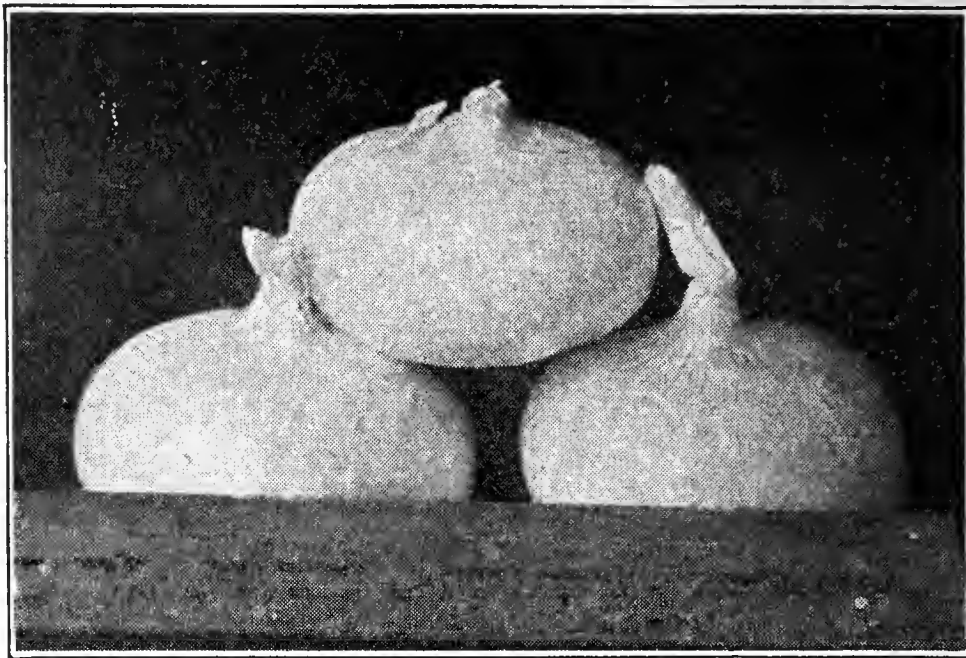
AUSTRALIAN BROWN. Extra long keeping onion, remains crisp and firm until spring. Medium early and a sure cropper. Reddish brown, sweet mild flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

EBENEZER. Mildest flavored variety of all onions. Best for home use. Very productive. Large smooth flattened, yellow skin, maturing in 90 days. Keeps hard and sound all winter. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$3.00.

PRIZETAKER. One of the largest of the late main crop sorts. Yellowish brown skin, mild flavor. Very productive, good keeper. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE. Main crop variety. Similar to Southport Red Globe except yellow color, little larger and matures later. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

SWEET SPANISH. (This is the large yellow onion so often seen in market.) Riverside strain. Grows very large, yellowish brown color. Excellent flavor. Often grows to weigh 2 lbs. Delicious mild flavor. Good keeper. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

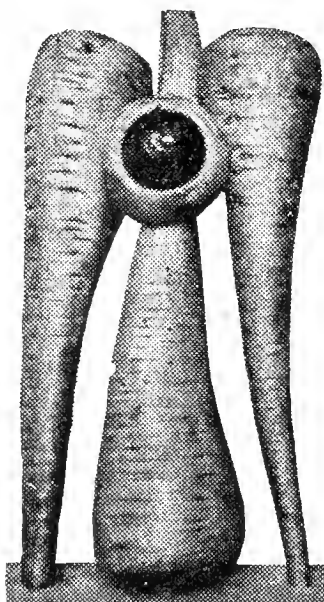


White Portugal

White Varieties

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. One of the best onions we have to offer. Abundant yielder, large size. Medium early White, firm, mild flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

WHITE PORTUGAL or AMERICAN SILVERSKIN. A good flattened white onion. When young often used in salads because of its fine flavor. Medium early variety, medium size, excellent keeper. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.



Hollow Crown

Parsnips

Very slow germinating. Require considerable moisture. Sow as early as practical. 1 oz. sows 100 ft. row. 3 lbs. per acre.

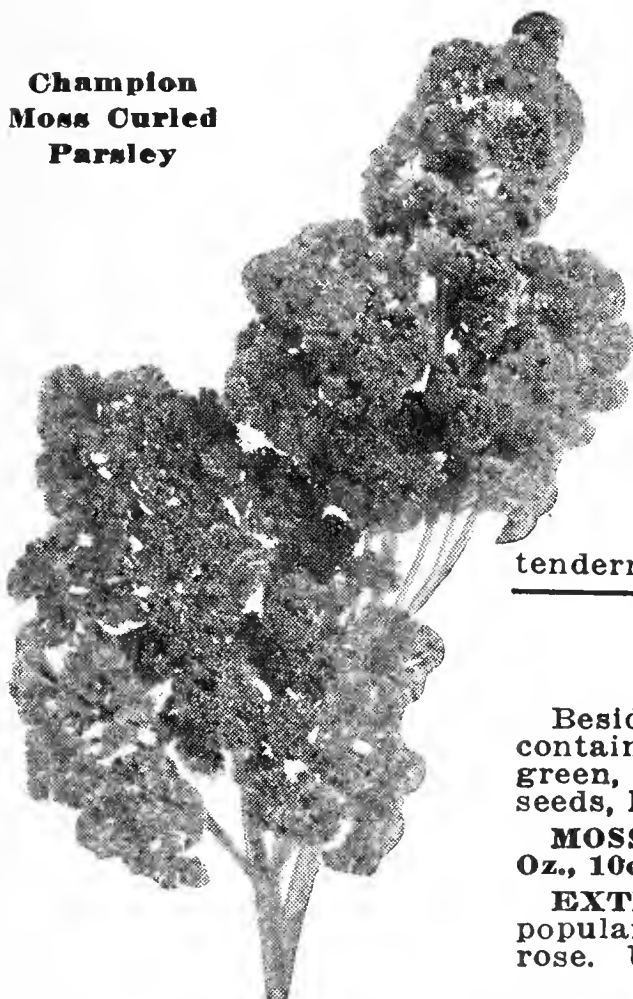
HOLLOW CROWN. Best and most popular variety. Smooth, white flesh, tender roots growing 8 to 15 inches long. Sweetness and tenderness increased by moderate freezing. Oz., 5c; 4 oz., 15c; lb., 50c.

Parsley

Besides its value for flavor and garnishing, is considered a real food as it contains a large amount of iron so necessary for health. Leaves may be used green, or dried crisp and then rubbed to powder and kept in bottle. Parsley seeds, like parsnips, are very slow in germinating.

MOSS CURLED. Very handsome, rich deep green with finely colored leaves. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

EXTRA TRIPLE CURLED. Vigorous, compact grower, one of the most popular varieties. Deep green color, densely curled leaves that look like a rose. Unusually effective for table use. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.



Champion
Moss Curled
Parsley

Peppers

1 oz. produces 750 plants.

CALIFORNIA WONDER. Thickness of flesh alone, which is often $\frac{3}{8}$ in., places this sweet pepper above all others. It is crisp and juicy without a trace of pungency. Vigorous grower, heavy yielder. Blocky fruits that become as large as 5 inches long and 4 inches wide. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; oz., 40c; 4 oz., \$1.25.

GIANT CRIMSON. Plants large and thrifty. Fruits large, 4 to 5 inches, deep green becoming crimson. Mild and sweet. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 15c; oz., 35c; 4 oz., \$1.00.

BELL or BULLNOSE. Earliest pepper of Bell type. Combines both hot and sweet. Medium size. Square fruits, deep green, scarlet when ripe. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.

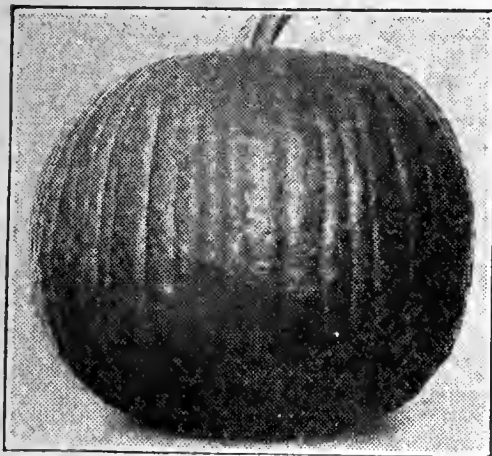
PIMENTO. Second only to California Wonder in thickness and quality of flesh. Excellent for stuffing and canning. Medium size. Glossy green, amber red when ripe. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; 4 oz., 75c.

RUBY KING. Excellent for home, market garden and shipping. Plants vigorous, upright, prolific; fruits large, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. Slightly tapered. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

WORLD BEATER. A very large thick walled pepper. Excellent quality and fine shipper. A cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King. Mild, very productive. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.



California Wonder



Large Yellow Pumpkin

PUMPKIN

$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. to 100 hills. 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

LARGE YELLOW or CONNECTICUT FIELD. Largely grown in cornfields for stock. Moderately fine grained. Highly flavored. Fairly good for pies. Fruit weighs 20 lbs. and of rich deep orange color. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

POT IRON or MAMMOTH KING. Largest pumpkin ever introduced. Even known to yield 100 tons to acre. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE PUMPKIN. These are just the right size for home use. Fruits weigh about 7 lbs. Produces abundantly. Matures in 75 days. Thick skin. Finely flavored, good keeper. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 75c.

SWEET CHEESE or KENTUCKY FIELD. Standard large pumpkin for canning and for stock feed. Heavy producer, fruits very large, flattened, 12 to 15 in. in diameter, 8 to 10 in. deep, flesh extremely thick, deep salmon yellow. Good quality. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

PEAS

Plant in rows 24 inches apart, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, smooth varieties best for planting early. Wrinkled varieties more sensitive to cold weather. 1 lb. plants 100 ft. row. 90 lbs. to 150 lbs. to acre.

Early Varieties

FIRST AND BEST. As the name implies it is one of the first and best peas. Good for gardeners and shippers as it ripens pretty much at the same time which makes all at two or three pickings. Lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

ALASKA. Extra early round pods, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 5 to 8 peas; ready for use in 55 days. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. tall. Seeds small, round bluish green. Lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

AMERICAN WONDER. Important early dwarf variety, 59 days. 12 to 14 inches high. Dark green. Very productive. Wrinkled green pea. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

GRADUS. Wrinkled Pea. Early and of high quality. 3 to $3\frac{1}{4}$ ft. tall, pods 4 inches long, 6 to 9 large peas, ready to use in 55 days. Very sweet and tender. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

100 FOLD. Large pods on dwarf vines. 18 to 20 inches tall, pods 4 inches long, 6 to 8 large green peas; ready to use in 60 days. Creamy Yellow color, wrinkled. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

LAXTONIAN OR BLUE BANTAM. A little earlier than the other dwarf large podded peas. Considered the best of its class. Pods often more than 4 inches long. Contains 8 dark green peas of the finest quality. Seeds are large, wrinkled. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

LITTLE MARVEL. Similar to the Little Gem. Best main crop pea of dwarf variety. Early, only about 5 days later than the earliest variety. 18 to 20 inches high. Pods 3 inches long. Medium size peas, very tender and sweet. Seed scarce, squarish, green color. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS. Uniform in size. Large dark green pods. Borne in abundance. Well filled. Extra large tender pea. Creamy yellow seeds, wrinkled. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

PREMIUM GEM. Valuable home garden variety, ready in 62 days. Vines 18 inches tall, medium green. Pods medium green; $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick; plump, straight, blunt ended. Seeds medium sized, green, wrinkled, interior green. Lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Midseason Varieties

ALDERMAN. The dark green vigorous vines grow $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet tall and are very productive. The pods are the largest of the commercially grown varieties, often 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, broad with tapered end, and rich dark green in color. They hold 7 to 9 peas of the largest size and finest quality. The seeds are green, wrinkled and pear-shaped. 75 days. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

TELEPHONE. The vigorous vines with large light green leaves are 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, heavily loaded with large well formed pods, often 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. These are light yellowish-green and normally contain 8 to 10 large peas of delicate light green color and unexcelled quality. Dry seeds are large, pear-shaped, wrinkled and green. 73 days. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Late Varieties

IMPROVED STRATAGEM. Also known as Potlatch or Prize-winner. The vine, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, bears large pods of the Telephone type. These are ready for use in 77 to 80 days. Large, squarish seeds are wrinkled and green. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

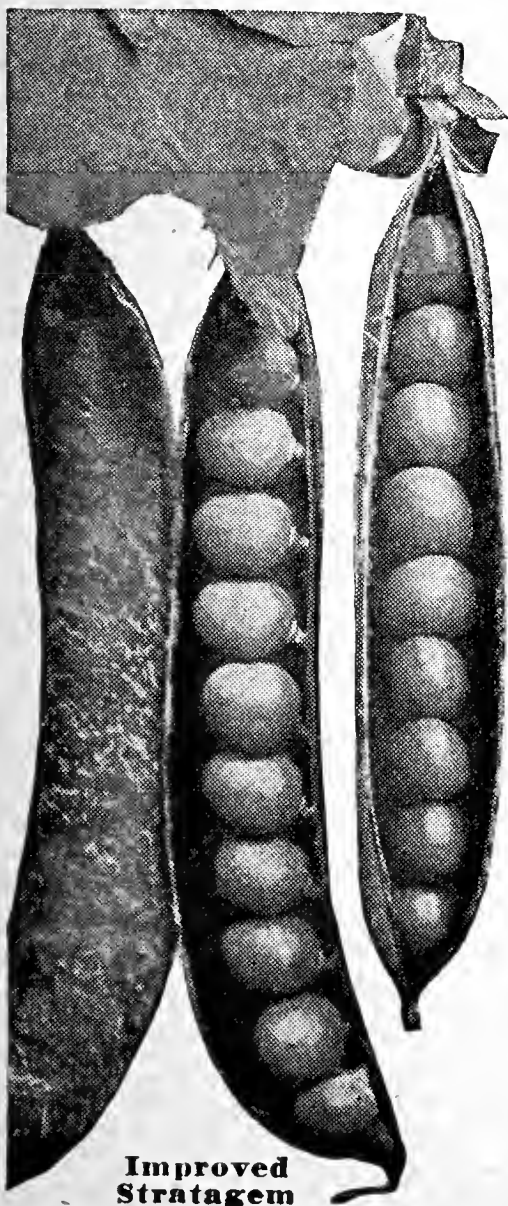
PEAS—Edible Pod

These varieties have all the sweetness and flavor of fresh green peas. When the pods are partly filled, they are prepared like snap beans; when the seeds have developed, they are eaten as shelled peas.

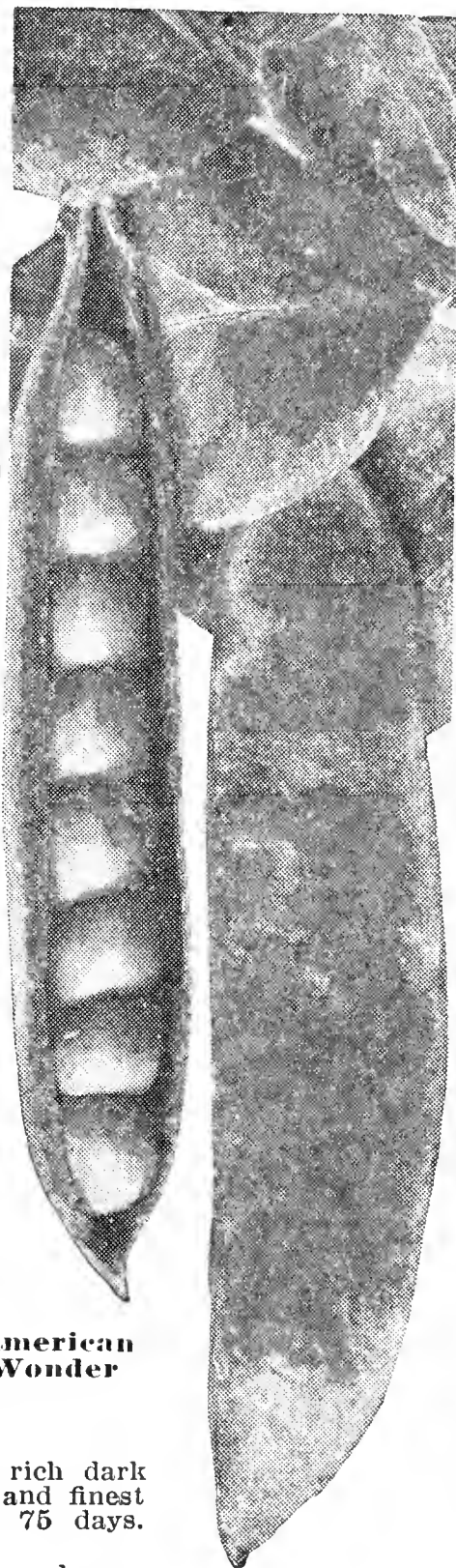
MELTING SUGAR. One of the best known edible pod varieties. Large broad pods, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, often curved or twisted; when young, stringless, very tender, and richly flavored. The vines, 4 to 5 feet tall, produce an abundance of pods. Seeds medium large, round, and smooth; color creamy-white and yellow. 70 to 75 days. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 70c.



Little Marvel

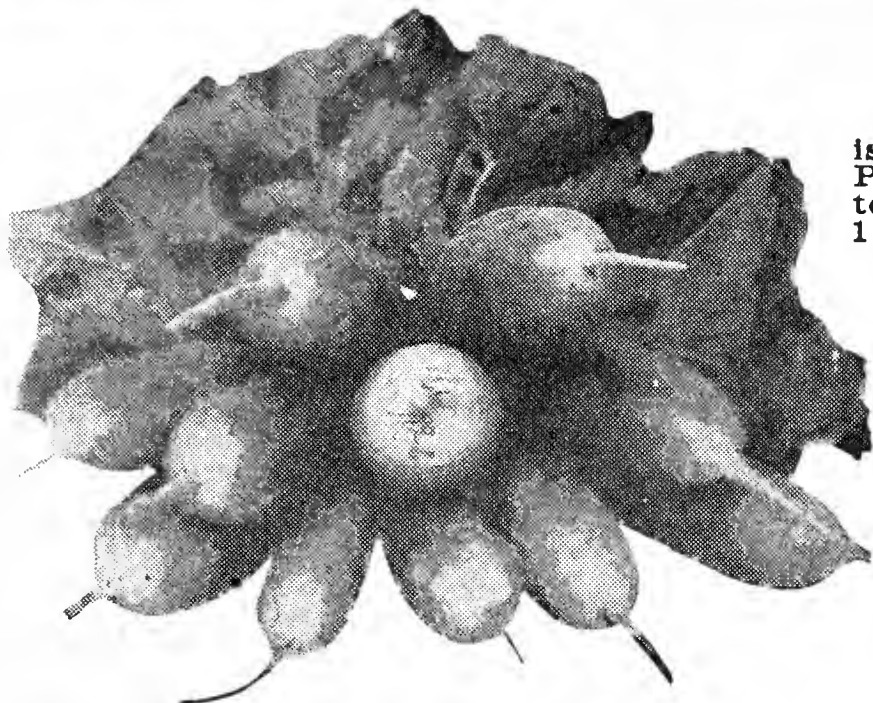


Improved Stratagem



American Wonder

Radishes



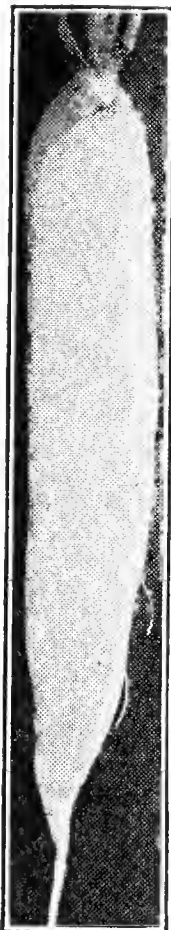
French Breakfast

Radishes are very easy to grow. A vegetable which is found in every garden. Ground should be very fine. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, rows 8 to 12 inches apart. In order to keep a continuous supply replantings should be made. 1 oz. plants 100 ft. row. 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

CRIMSON GIANT. Home gardeners desiring a radish of more than two bites will find it in this variety. Crimson roots, largest of early round radish. Flesh crisp. Remains in perfect condition for several days. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. A bright carmine red color. Oval shape, thread like tap roots. One of the most desirable table radishes. 25 to 30 days. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

ICICLE. Clear white roots growing to length of 6 inches. Undoubtedly the most crisp and tender of all table radishes, and are especially mild. Favorite home and garden variety for many years. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.



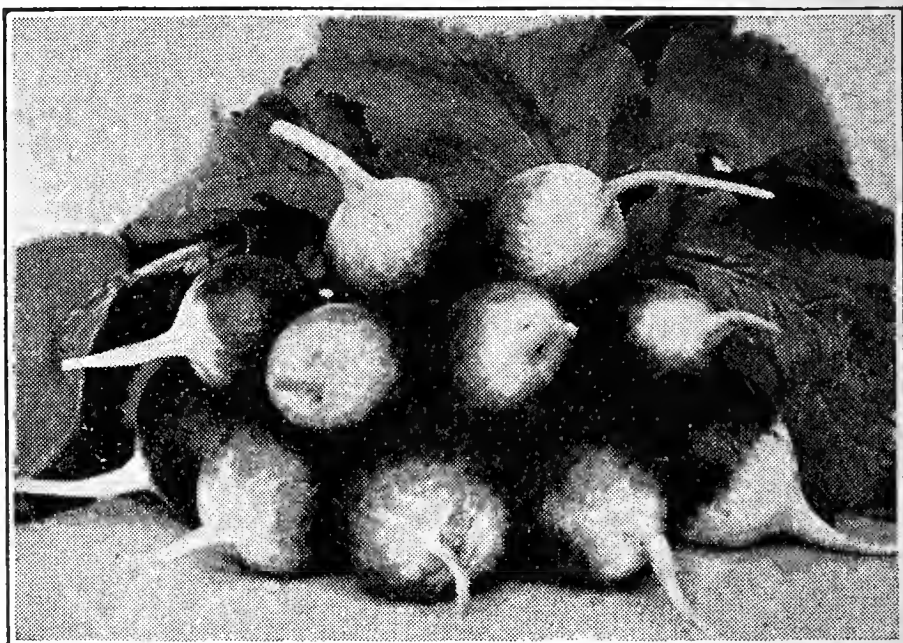
White
Icicle

FRENCH BREAKFAST. Excellent home and market garden sort. Suitable for forcing. Has slender tap root. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED. One of the very best early varieties. Taste as good as they look. Rich crimson red with lower part snow white. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

SPARKLER. Similar to Early Scarlet or White Tipped but more pronounced white area. Small roots, globe shape, crisp and splendid in quality, until fairly large. 25 days. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 65c.

WHITE STRASBURG. One of the best summer varieties for home and market garden. Roots 5 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter. Flesh firm and crisp. Mild flavor. 40 days. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.



Scarlet White Tip

Winter Varieties

This is really a long growing radish. The early varieties should be sown midsummer for fall and winter use. Store in cool place.

CHINESE ROSE OR SCARLET CHINA. Deep rose color, 4 inches to 5 inches long, broader at the base. Stub root. Small tap root. Flesh is white, fine grained, and crisp. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH. Splendid keeper. Root 8 to 9 inches long, 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Skin somewhat rough. Black. Flesh white. Very firm and crisp. 55 days. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

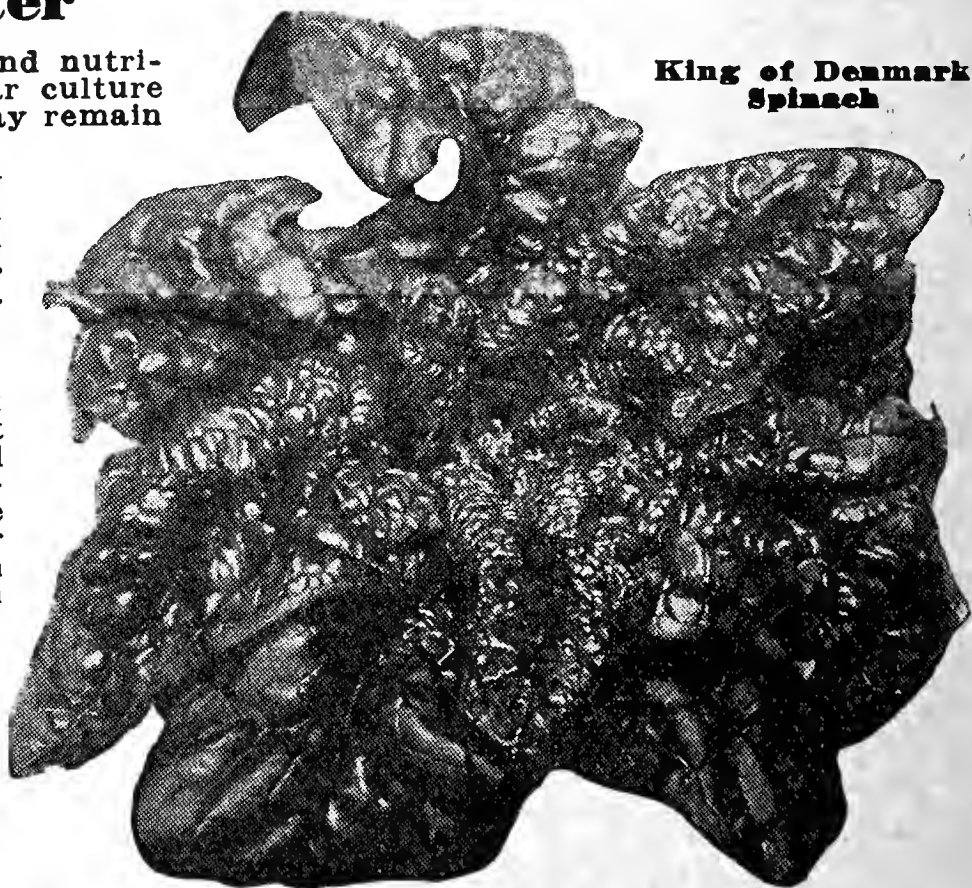
The roots of Salsify are delicious, appetizing and nutritious. Sow early; grows quite deep. Give similar culture recommended for parsnip. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Ounce sows 100 hills.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. This variety is large and strong growing. Has long smooth tapering white roots, less likely to branch than those of other sorts. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Spinach

In recent years people have learned how to cook spinach properly and find it is very appetizing. It is a very important source of vitamins and included in nearly all health menus. Breeders have succeeded in producing a larger leaved variety, more succulent and remaining in condition much longer time. Sow in rows 16 to 20 inches apart, thin down to 5 inches. In cooking use only the water which clings to the leaves after it has been washed thoroughly and keep tightly covered. Cook only a short time and do not let stand before serving. Ounce to 100 ft. row. 8 lbs. to acre.

KING OF DENMARK. Intermediate between the smooth leaved and blistered type. Leaves, large, medium, dark green in color. Low growing and quickly producing a heavy crop. Remains in condition one to two weeks. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.



King of Denmark
Spinach

SPINACH—Continued

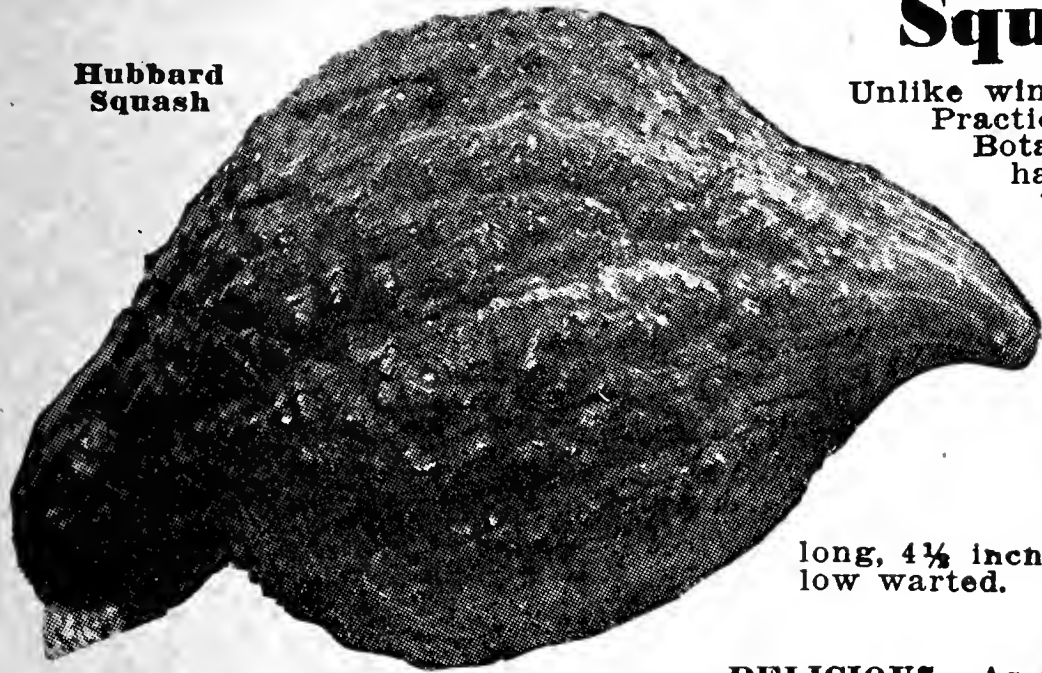
GIANT THICK LEAF. Produces the largest spinach under cultivation. Grows rapidly and remains in good condition a long time. Leaves are large, slightly crumpled, succulent and tender. Excellent home garden spinach. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 25c.

LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE. Remains a long time in condition for using without going to

seed. Even in hot weather. Compact, dark plant with crumpled rounded large thick leaves. Matures second early and very desirable for planting in succession. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

NEW ZEALAND. Although not a true spinach, the leaves look like spinach, and are used for greens. Will do much better on poor soil than any other variety. Small leafy leaves which are tender and delicious when cooked. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Hubbard
Squash



Squash—Summer Varieties

Unlike winter squash, they are good only when young. Practically worthless if cooked after shell is hard. Botanically they are not a true squash but they have become known by that name through long use.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP. Patty Pan or Cymbing, is one of the names of the well known variety. Plant is bushy, bears creamy white patty shaped fruits, smooth and richly flavored. The flesh is milk white, firm, smooth and richly flavored. Most popular for summer use. Oz., 10c; 4 oz., 25c; lb., \$1.00.

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK. Home, market garden and shipping squash. Fruits becoming very large. 18 to 24 inches long, 4½ inches thick. Neck curved. Skin rich orange-yellow warted. Oz., 10c; 4 oz., 25c; lb., \$1.00.

Winter Varieties

DELICIOUS. As a standard of excellency this squash is worthy of the place in any home garden. 8 to 10 lb. fruits, heart shaped, dark green. Sometimes mottled with gray green. Bright yellow. Flesh very thick, firm and fine grained. Tender, sweet and richly flavored. Ripens in about 103 days and keeps well. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

HUBBARD. Surpassed in quality only by Delicious. Most widely known of any winter squash. 12 to 14 lb. fruits, perfected in 100 to 110 days. Round warted, dark green color, fine grained and richly flavored. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Sunflower

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. Giant sized heads, 10 to 15 inches in diameter. Sometimes produces 1,000 lbs. of seed per acre. Soil and cultural requirements are like those of corn. 1 lb., 10c; 25 lbs., \$2.00.

Tomatoes

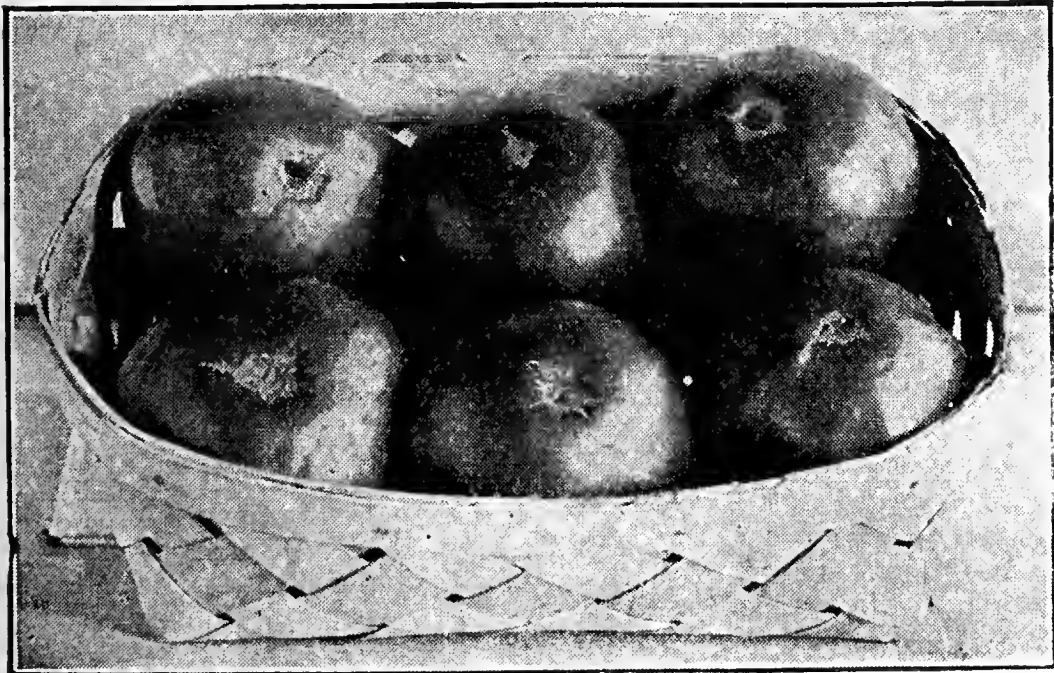
No other cultured plant bears so long and so productively. No other fruit brings with it greater health bearing elements. About six weeks after sown, plants should be transplanted, being careful of frost as tomato plants are very tender and easily killed. Ounce produces 2,500 plants.

BREAK OF DAY TOMATO. The best early tomato, produced by Dr. Pritchard of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Wilt resistant, Globe Shape, rich scarlet color. Very productive. Flesh smooth, firm and of excellent quality. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; 4 oz., \$1.00.

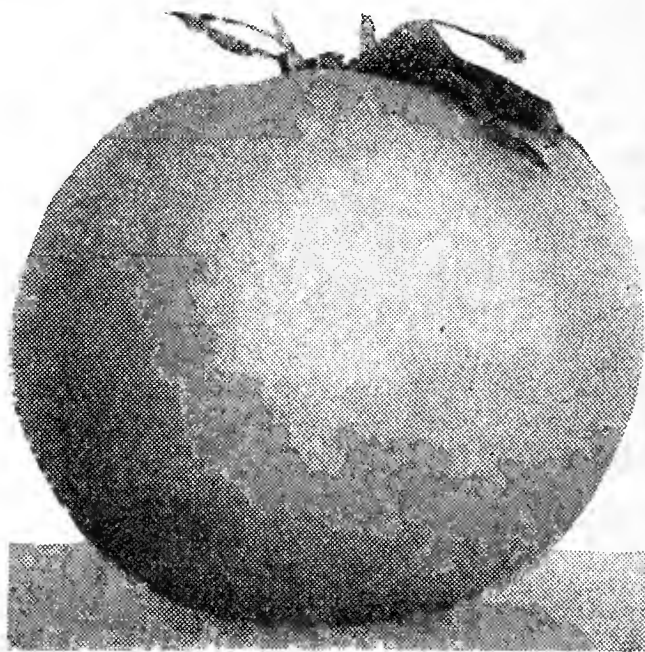
EARLIANA. Particularly valuable for home garden and early market. Superior in earliness and quality. Medium size, globe shape, deep scarlet, rather firm, smooth. 65 days. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c.

JOHN BAER. One of the best varieties. Particularly adapted to northern sections. Similar to Bonnie Best but a little earlier. Fruits bright deep scarlet, rather medium large. Flattened globe shape. 71 days. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

MARGLOBE. The best general purpose tomato recently introduced. Particularly valuable for shipping. Definite disease resistance. Recommended for use in sections infested with Fusarium Wilt, or Nail Head Rust. Plants thrifty and heavily productive. Long bearing. Uniform solid fruit. Large globe shape, smooth, solid and of distinctive quality. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.



John Baer



Break of Day

OXHEART. Large fruit variety, distinct appearance of good quality. Heart shape, rosy pink, solid flesh with few seeds. Single fruits often weigh 2 lbs. or more. 85 to 90 days. ¼ oz., 15c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

PONDEROSA. Also known as BEEF STEAK. One of the best for home use. Fruits deep purplish pink. Extremely large, weighing 1 to 2 pounds each. Deep but flat. Very fleshy with few seeds. Mild flavor. Matures in 85 days. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.10.

STONE. Particularly valuable for market gardener, trucker and canning. Heavily productive. Fruits uniform. Bright deep scarlet. Large, flat and deep. Smooth but solid. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c.

YELLOW PEAR. Fruits 2 inches long. Pear shape. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

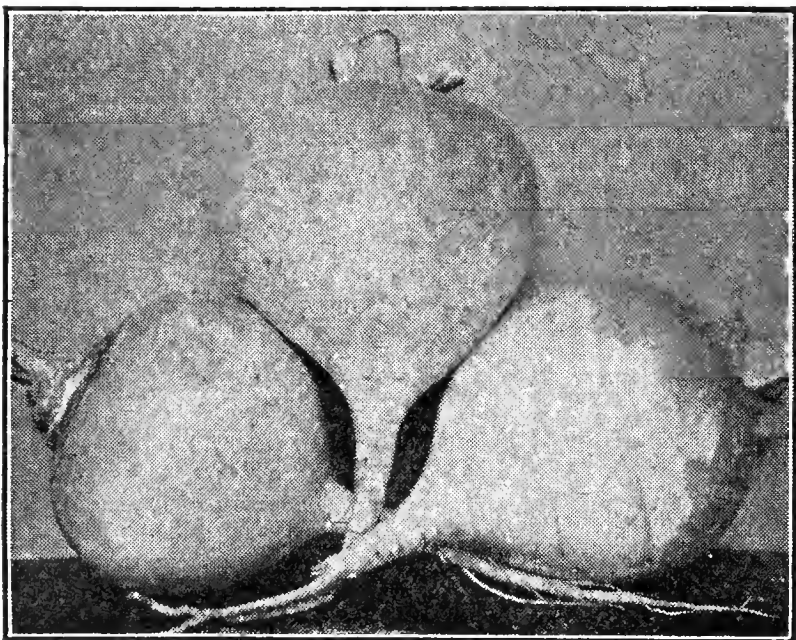
PRITCHARD (Scarlet Topper). Wilt resistant, of the type of plant known as self-topping or self-pruning. Midseason to late and a heavy cropper. Fruits globe-shaped, deep scarlet, smooth and solid. A good home and market variety and very popular for shipping. 80 to 85 days. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.15.

Turnips

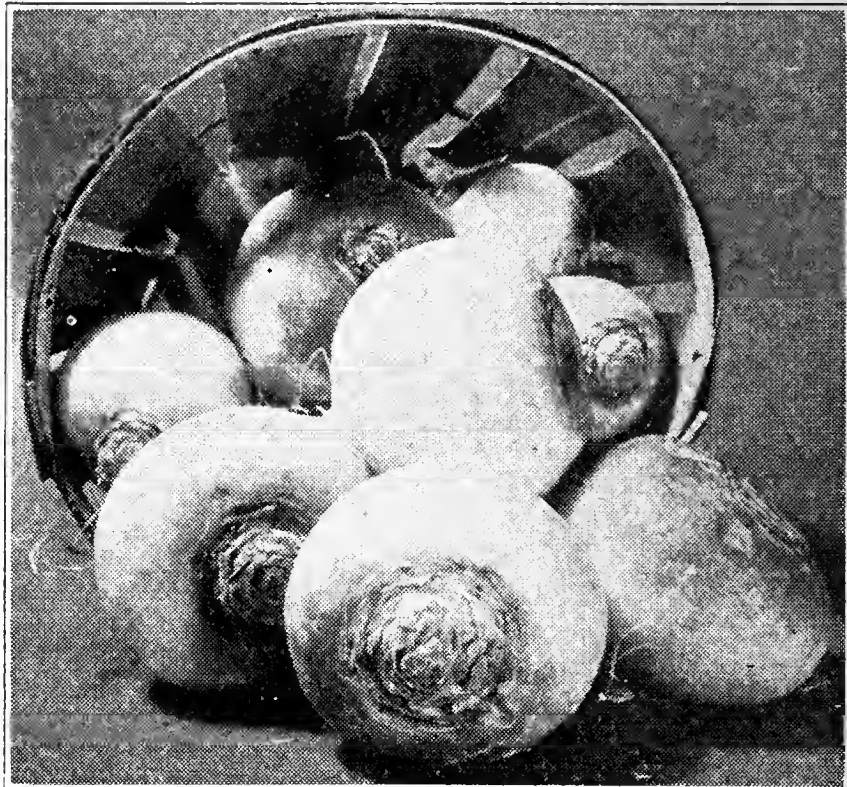
For summer use sow early in the spring. Rows 12 to 15 inches apart. Plant seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Sow for winter use about the 20th of July. Do not seed in hot dry dusty soil as seed will lose germination within a few days and you will think the seed is no good. Better wait until you have plenty of moisture or dampen the ground and cover with burlap for a few days to hold the moisture.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF TURNIP. Very important home and market garden turnip. Top very small, erect and compact. Roots flat, becoming 5 inches in diameter and half as thick. Flesh clear white. Fine grained. Mild. Reaches table size in 45 days. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN. Table size in 40 days. Standard home and market garden sort. Tops small, strap leaved. Roots flat. Red above ground, white below. Entirely white. Produces small amount of seed. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.



Purple Top White Globe Turnip



Purple Top Strap Leaf

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. Table size in 45 days, full size 70 days. Standard home, market garden and shipping sort good for table use, also for feed. Tops medium. Compact strap leaf. Roots globular shape, smooth, purplish red above ground and white below. 5 to 6 inches in diameter. White flesh, fine grained. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Rutabagas

Although closely related to the turnip and same in value and uses, Rutabagas are different in many ways. They grow much larger in size, firmer in flesh and flavor. Better adapted for storage use. If kept cool and sufficiently moist to prevent wilting they remain in prime condition all winter.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. Best rutabagas for table use and stock feeding. Small top, short neck, globe shape, large size, fine quality and keeps well. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

POP CORN

SOUTH AMERICAN DYNAMITE. A very large grain popcorn, also large ear. Pops to enormous size. Ears often 8 to 9 inches long. Dark yellow color. A high yielder, often producing two ears to a stalk. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 10c; pound, 15c; 5 lbs., 75c, postpaid.

NEW HYBRID 250 JAPANESE HULLESS POP-CORN. A new hybrid No. 250 hullless popcorn producing 16% greater yields 20% greater popping expansion. Matures early. Free of smut. Reaches popping condition 30 days earlier. Produced by

Dr. Hayes, Chief of Minnesota Agronomy and Plant Genetics. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

GOLDEN QUEEN. A medium sized ear, yellow color, grains round on top, which makes a smooth ear, fine grained and tender. Best yellow popcorn. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; pound, 25c; 5 lbs., 85c, postpaid.

WHITE RICE. The common shoe peg corn, rough hooked grain. Several ears to a stalk. Price, 1 lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 75c, postpaid.

Special prices on large lots to come by freight or express.

Flower Seeds in Bulk

We have had so many calls for flower seeds in bulk that we put in a new stock of California grown seeds, standard varieties. Only the best varieties listed. As these are sold by weight you will be surprised at the amount of seed you will get for a little money.

SWEET PEAS. Fancy Special Variety Mixed. Oz., 10c; 4 oz., 30c.

SWEET PEAS. Spencers Exquisite Blend. Oz., 10c; 4 oz., 25c.

SWEET ELYSIUM. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c.

CALLIOPSIS. Tall mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 15c.

CALLIOPSIS. Dwarf mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 15c.

HOLLYHOCK. Chatteris, Double Exquisite Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

LARKSPUR. Tall, Light Rose. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 10c.

LARKSPUR. Lilac. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 10c.

LARKSPUR. Best Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

MARIGOLD. Tall Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

MARIGOLD. French Dwarf, double striped. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

NASTURTIUM. Dwarf Fancy Mixed. Oz., 10c.

NASTURTIUM. Tall Variegated, mixed. Oz., 10c.

NASTURTIUM. California Giant Special Mixture. Oz., 15c.

VERBENA. Mammoth Special Mixed. $\frac{1}{5}$ oz., 10c.

ZINNIAS. Dahlia Flowered Crimson Monarch. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

ZINNIAS. Dahlia Flowered Illumination. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

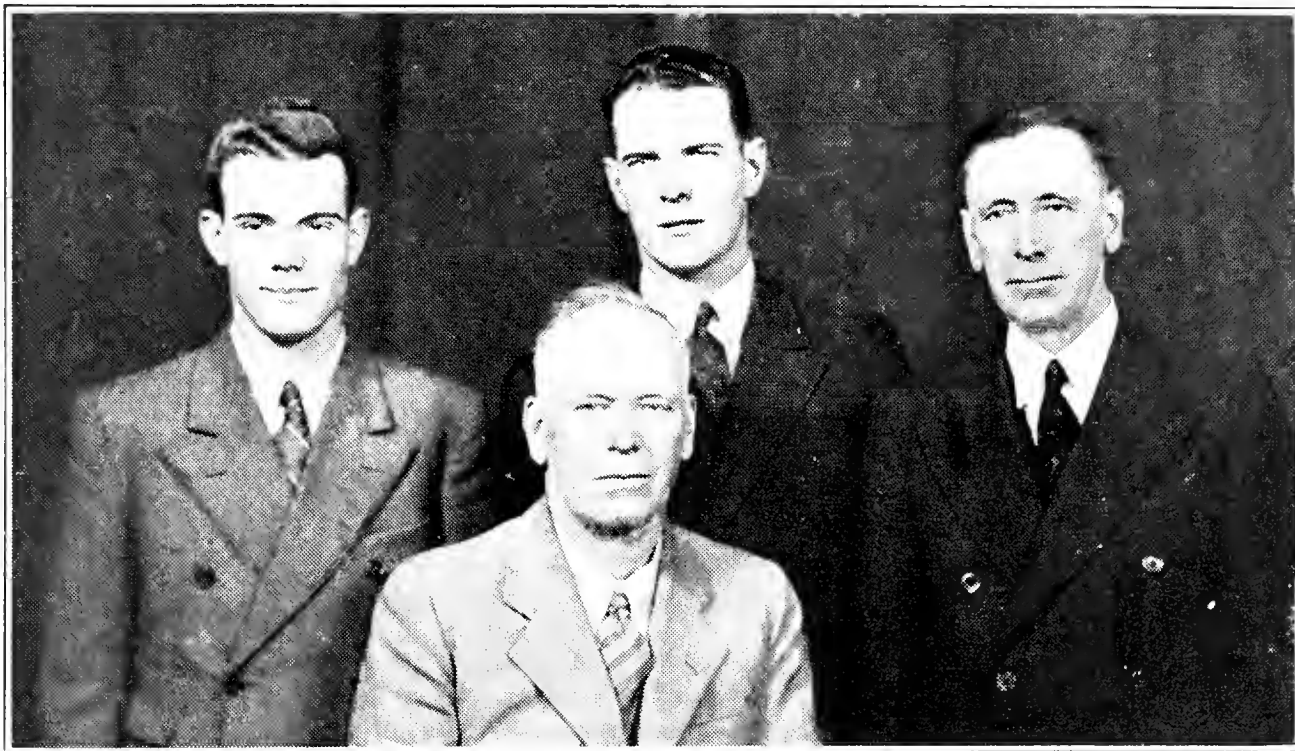
ZINNIAS. Dahlia Flowered Special Formula. Mixed. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 10c.

ZINNIAS. Dahlia Flowered Giant Carmine Red. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 10c.

ZINNIAS. Orange Giant Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

ZINNIAS. Double Giant Mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c.

THEN AND NOW



O. D. Kelly, seated. Entered the business, 1922. Top right: W. G. Kelly, founder of the business, 1905. Middle: Arthur Kelly Miller, nephew of W. G. and O. D. Kelly. Left: Gordon B. Kelly, son of W. G. Kelly.

TWO extremes, but we believe the old pioneer did more for his Country than we are doing today.

In those early days and before that time citizens of our country took a pride and a pleasure and also took it as a part of their duty (as it should be) to do something for their Country.

Today with too many it is, "What can I get out of the Country. The Country owes me a living" and sorry to say too many such people are running the Country—and where to?????

Our ancestors came to this Country in 1695. We are directly related to George Washington, and our people have had a small part in the up-building of this Country, and it is with great sorrow that we find it in the condition it is today.

Fifty years ago women wore hoop skirts, bustles, petticoats, cor-

sets, cotton stockings, high button shoes, frilled cotton panties; they did the cleaning, washing, ironing, mending, raised big families, went to church on Sundays, had never heard of appendicitis and were too busy to be sick.

Men wore whiskers, square hats, ascot ties, red flannel underwear, big watches, and chains, chopped wood for the stove, bathed once a week, drank 10-cent whiskey and beer, rode in wagons, buggies and sleighs, went in for politics, worked fourteen hours a day and lived to a ripe old age.

The store burned coal oil lamps, carried everything in stock from a needle to a plow, trusted everybody, never took an inventory and placed orders for goods years in advance.

But today women wear silk or no stockings, short skirts, no corsets, an ounce of underwear, have bobbed hair, smoke, paint and powder, drink cocktails, play bridge, drive cars, have pet dogs, no children and go in for politics.

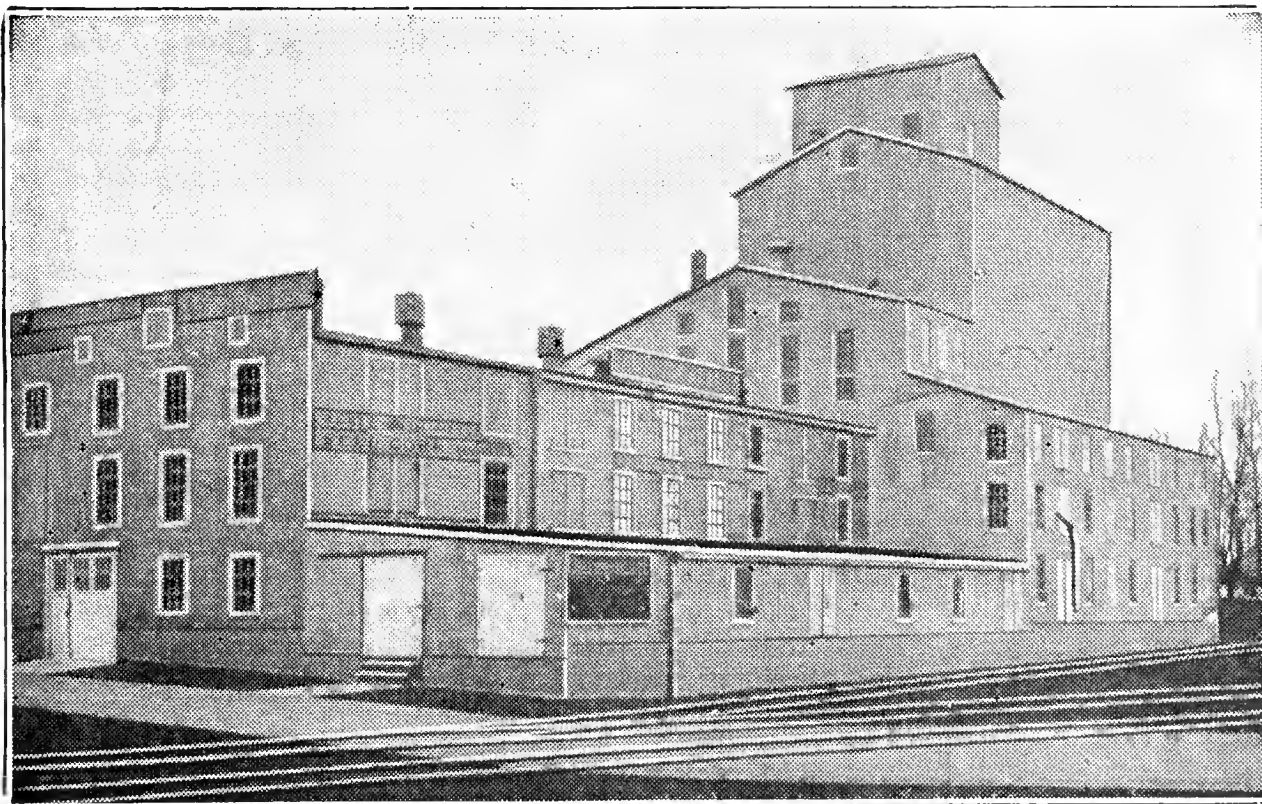
Men have high blood pressure, wear no hats, are bald, play golf, bathe twice a day, drink poison, play the stock market, ride in airplanes, never go to bed the same day they get up, are misunderstood at home, work five hours a day and die young.

The stores have electric lights, cash registers and elevators, but never have in stock what the customers want, trust nobody, take inventory daily, never buy in advance, have overhead, mark down, mark up, quote, budget, advertise, control stock, have Annual, End-of-Month, Dollar-Day, Rummage, Founders' Day, Fire and Economy Day sales—and never make any money.

THE DRYING AND STORING OF SEED CORN

Last year some seed corn firms had considerable trouble with poor germination on Hybrid corn, caused by poor drying or improper storing of corn after it had been dried. From our experience of more than thirty years in drying and storing of seed corn and with almost twenty years' experience in the grain business, we have learned a few things about taking care of corn.

We have found that no matter how dry corn is, it cannot be stored long without moving it. Never in the more than thirty years of selling seed corn have we offered low germinating corn. We have a building built for the drying and storing of corn and the germination on our corn this year will average 98%. We have another seed house besides the one shown here, just across the railroad tracks, 50 feet wide by 142 feet long, two stories and basement.



One of our seed houses at San Jose. Seed storage capacity, 113,000 bushels. Built and equipped for handling seeds.



KELLYS DOLLAR Home Garden Collection

17 large packets.

Best varieties. Worth \$1.70

- 1 oz. Black Seeded Simson Lettuce.
- 1 oz. Scarlet White Tip Radish.
- 1 oz. White Icicle Radish.
- 1 oz. Detroit Dark Red Beet.
- 1 oz. Denver Half Long Carrot.
- 1 oz. Hollow Crown Parsnips.
- 1 oz. Bloomsdale Spinach.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. John Baer Tomato.
- 1 oz. Purple Top W. Globe Turnip.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Little Gem Peas.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. American Wonder Peas.
- 2 oz. Stone Mountain Water Melon.
- 2 oz. Hearts of Gold Musk Melon.
- 1 oz. Chicago Pickle Cucumber.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Golden Bantam Sweet Corn.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Stringless Green Pod Beans.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Golden Wax Beans.

SPECIAL \$1.00 OFFER POST PAID